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THE
EMIGRATOR'S GUIDE
TO THE
BRITISH SETTLEMENTS,
AND
UNITED STATES
OF
AMERICA,

CONTAINING
ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION
RELATIVE TO
SITUATION, SOIL, CLIMATE, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE,
MANUFACTURE, &c.

Of each State;

ARRANGED UNDER PROPER HEADS.

Selected from the most modern and approved Authorities.

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(c. 1814)

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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expensive account and contains the outlines
of the most important parts of the
which may be out of the reach of
many individuals

PREFACE.

A GREAT desire having arisen in the
breasts of many of our countrymen to
visit a Country as yet but little known,
our endeavour will be in the following
pages, to give, as far as possible, every
information respecting the different
States, their situation, extent and pro-
ductions, with the price of labour both
for the mechanic and husbandman;
likewise the price of provisions, &c. as
far as can be gathered from the best
authors; with directions respecting the
voyage, &c. &c.

It is hoped this little production will be found useful and be received favourably with the public, as it is an impartial account and contains the outline of information from extensive works, which may be out of the reach of many individuals.

The whole intended as a Guide to those who may chuse to leave this Country for that part of the Globe.

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EMIGRATOR'S GUIDE.

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AMERICA.

THIS great western continent, frequently designated the New World, extends from the 30th degree north, to the 56th degree south latitude; and, where its breadth is known, from the 33th to the 136th degree of west longitude from London; stretching between 8 and 9000 miles in length, and its greatest breadth 4000. It lies in both hemispheres, has two summers, and a double winter, and enjoys all the variety of climates the earth affords. It is washed by the two great oceans. To the eastward it has the Atlantic, which divides it from Europe and Africa; and to the west the Pacific, or Great South Sea, by which it is separated from Asia. By these seas it may, and does, carry on a direct commerce with the other three parts of the world. It is composed of two great continents, one on the north, the other on the south, which are joined by the kingdom of Mexico, which forms a kind of isthmus 1500 miles long, and in one part, at Darien, so extremely narrow, as to make the communication between the two oceans by no means difficult, being only

sixty miles over. In the great gulph which is formed between the isthmus and the northern and southern continents, lie a multitude of islands, many of them large, most of them fertile, and denominated the West Indies, in contradistinction to the countries and islands of Asia beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which are called the East Indies.

America is, without question, that part of the globe which is best watered; and that not only for the support of life, and all the purposes of fertility, but for the convenience of trade, and the intercourse of each part with the others. In North America, those vast tracts of country situated beyond the Apalachian mountains, at an immense and unknown distance from the ocean, are watered by inland seas, called the Lakes of Canada; which not only communicate with each other, but give rise to several great rivers, particularly the Mississippi, running from north to south till it falls into the Gulf of Mexico, after a course, including its turnings, of more than 3000 miles, and receiving in its progress the vast tribute of the Illinois, the Missouri, the Ohio, and other great rivers, scarcely inferior to the Rhine or the Danube; and on the north, the river St. Lawrence, running a contrary course from the Mississippi, till it empties itself into the ocean near Newfoundland: all of them, being almost navigable to their heads, lay open the inmost recesses of this great continent, and afford such an inlet for commerce, as must produce the greatest advantage whenever the country adjacent shall come to be fully inhabited by an industrious and civilised people. The eastern

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side of North America, besides the noble rivers Hudson, Delaware, Susquehana, and Potowmack, supplies several others of great depth, length, and commodious navigation: hence many parts of the settlements are so advantageously intersected with navigable rivers and creeks, that the planters, without exaggeration, may be said to have each a harbour at his door.

It was in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth when the English began to settle in America, when Sir Walter Raleigh (a great genius) planted a colony in the southern part which he called Virginia, in honour of his Mistress the Queen.

CANADA,

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS.

Is 1400 miles long and 400 broad, lies between 43 and 50 North latitude, and between 61 and 81 West longitude, and contains 150,000 square miles.

Boundaries.—Bounded by New Britain and Hudson's Bay, on the north and east; by Nova Scotia, New England, and New York, on the south; and by unknown lands on the west.

Divisions.—Canada is divided into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The former lies to the north of the great lakes, and is separated from New York by the river St. Lawrence, here called the Cataraqui, and the lakes Ontario and Erie. Lower Canada lies on both sides the

GUIDE TO

river St. Laurence, and is bounded on the south by New Brunswick, New England, and New York; and, on the west, by Upper Canada.

Mountains.—There are some mountains in the northern part of this country, and others between Quebec and the sea, but none that deserve particular notice.

Rivers.—The Rivers branching through this Country are numerous, and many of them large, broad, and deep, but they are all swallowed up by the river St. Laurence, this river issues from the lake Ontario, and meets the tide upwards of 400 miles from the sea, and is navigable for large vessels, being from 70 to 90 miles wide, it forms a variety of bays, harbours, and islands, many of them are fruitful and extremely pleasant.

Lakes.—In Canada are five lakes, the smallest of which is a piece of fresh water, larger than any in the other parts of the world; this is the lake Ontario, which is not less than 200 leagues in circumference. Erie, or Oswego, longer, but not so broad, is about the same extent. That of the Huron spreads greatly in width, and is in circumference not less than 300, as is that of Michigan, though, like Lake Erie, it is rather long, and comparatively narrow. But the lake Superior, which contains several large islands, is 500 leagues in the circuit. All of these are navigable by any vessels, and they all communicate with one another, except that the passage between Erie and Ontario is interrupted by the falls of Niagara. The river St. Laurence, as we have already observed, is the outlet of these lakes, by which they discharge themselves into the ocean.

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Metals and Minerals.—Near Quebec is a fine lead-mine, and in some of the mountains, we are told silver has been found. This country also abounds with coals.

Climate.—Winter, in this country, continues with such severity from December to April, that the largest rivers are frozen over, and the snow lies commonly from four to six feet deep; but the air is so serene and clear, and the inhabitants so well defended against the cold, that this season is neither unhealthy nor unpleasant. The spring opens suddenly, and vegetation is surprisingly rapid: the summer is delightful, except that a part of it is extremely hot.

Soil and Produce.—Though the climate be cold, and the winter long and tedious, the soil is in general very good, and in many parts both pleasant and fertile, producing wheat, barley, rye, with many other sorts of grains, fruits, and vegetables; tobacco in particular thrives well, and is much cultivated. The isle of Orleans, near Quebec, and the lands upon the river St. Laurence and other rivers, are remarkable for the richness of their soil. The meadow grounds in Canada, which are well watered, yield excellent grass, and breed vast numbers of great and small cattle.

Timber and Plants.—The uncultivated parts of North America contain the greatest forests in the world. They are a continued wood, not planted by the hands of men, and in all appearance as old as the world itself. Nothing is more magnificent to the sight; the trees lose themselves in the clouds; and there is such a prodigious variety of species, that even among those persons who have taken

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most pains to describe them, there is not one that knows half the number. The province we are describing produces, among others, two sorts of pines, the white and the red; four sorts of firs; two sorts of cedar and oak, the white and the red; the male and female maple; three sorts of ash-trees, the free, the mongrel, and the bastard; three sorts of walnut-trees, the hard, the soft, and the smooth; vast numbers of beech-trees and white wood; white and red elms, and poplars. The Indians hollow the red elms into canoes, some of which, made out of one piece, will contain twenty persons; others are made of the bark, the different pieces of which they sew together with the inner rind, and daub over the seams with pitch, or rather a bituminous matter resembling pitch, to prevent their leaking; and the ribs of these canoes are made of boughs of trees.

Animals.—These make the most curious, and hitherto the most interesting, part of the natural history of Canada. It is to the spoils of these that we owe the materials of many of our manufactures, and most of the commerce as yet carried on between us and the country we have been describing. The animals that find shelter and nourishment in the immense forests of Canada, and which indeed traverse the uncultivated parts of all this continent, are stags, elks, deer, bears, foxes, martins, wild cats, ferrets, weasels, squirrels of a large size and greyish hue, hares, and rabbits. The southern parts in particular breed great numbers of wild bulls, deer of a small size, divers sorts of roebucks, goats, wolves, &c. The marshes, lakes and pools, which in this country are very numerous, swarm

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with otters, beavers, or castors, of which the white are highly valued, being scarce, as well as the right black kind. The American beaver, though resembling the creature known in Europe by that name, has many particulars, which render it the most curious animal we are acquainted with. It is near four feet in length, and weighs sixty or seventy pounds: they live from fifteen to twenty years, and the females generally bring forth four young ones at a time. It is an amphibious quadruped, that continues not long at a time in the water, but yet cannot live without frequently bathing in it. The savages, who wage a continual war with this animal, believes it to be a rational creature, that it lives in society, and is governed by a leader resembling their own sachem, or prince. It must indeed be allowed, that the curious accounts given of this animal by ingenious travellers, the manner in which it contrives its habitation, provides food to serve during the winter, and always in proportion to the continuance and severity of it, are sufficient to show the near approaches of instinct to reason, and even in some instances the superiority of the former. Beavers are of different colours; black, brown, white, yellow, and straw colour; but it is observed, that the lighter their colour, the less quantity of fur they are clothed with, and live in warmer climates. The furs of the beaver are of two kinds, the dry and the green; the dry fur is the skin before it is applied to any use; the green are the furs that are worn, after being sewed together by the Indians.

Birds.—Eagles, goshawks, partridges, grey, red and black with long tails. Woodcocks are scarce in

Canada, but snipes and other water game are plentiful, no less than twenty two different sorts of ducks, swans, turkeys, geese, bustards, teal, water-hens, and the principal song birds known in England.

Reptiles.—Among the reptiles of this country, the rattle-snake chiefly deserves attention. Some of these are as big as a man's leg, and they are long in proportion. What is most remarkable in this animal is the tail, which is scaly like a coat of mail, and on which it is said there grows every year one ring or row of scales; so that its age may be known by its tail, as we know that of a horse by its teeth. In moving, it makes a rattling noise, from which it takes its name. The bite of this serpent is mortal, if a remedy is not applied immediately. In all places where this dangerous reptile is bred, there grows a plant, which is called rattle-snake herb, the root of which (such is the goodness of Providence) is a certain antidote against the venom of this serpent, and that with the most simple preparation; for it requires only to be pounded or chewed, and applied like a plaister to the wound. The rattle-snake seldom bites passengers, unless it is provoked; and never darts itself at any person without first rattling three times with its tail. When pursued, if it has but a little time to recover, it folds itself round, with the head in the middle, and then darts itself with great fury and violence against its pursuers; nevertheless, the savages chase it, and find its flesh very good: it also possesses medicinal qualities.

Trade.—Exports consist of wheat, flour, biscuits, flax-seed, fish, pot-ash, ginseng and other

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medicinal roots, but principally of furs and peltries, to a very great amount. Imports consist of rum, brandy, molasses, coffee, sugar, wines, tobacco, salt provisions, and dry goods.

Fish.—Some writers are of opinion, that the fisheries in Canada, if properly improved, would be more likely to enrich that country than even the fur trade. The river St. Laurence contains perhaps the greatest variety of fish of any in the world, and these in the greatest plenty and of the best sorts.

Natural Curiosities.—These are the vast lakes, rivers, and cataracts, of the country. Among the latter the principal is the stupendous fall, or cataract, which is called the Falls of Niagara. The water here is about half a mile wide, where the rock crosses it, not in a direct line, but in the form of a half-moon. When it comes to the perpendicular fall, which is 150 feet, no words can express the consternation of travellers at seeing so great a body of water falling, or rather violently thrown, from so great a height, upon the rocks below, from which it again rebounds to a very great height, appearing as white as snow, being all converted into foam, through these violent agitations. The noise of this fall is often heard at the distance of fifteen miles, and sometimes much farther. The vapour arising from the fall may sometimes be seen at a distance, appearing like a cloud, or pillar of smoke, and exhibiting the resemblance of a rain bow, whenever the sun and the position of the traveller favour.

Population.—In the year 1783, Canada and Labrador were supposed to contain about 130,000

inhabitants. There are many different tribes of Indians in Canada; but these people are observed to decrease in population where the Europeans are most numerous, owing chiefly to the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, of which they are excessively fond. But as liberty is the ruling passion of the Indians, we may naturally suppose, that, as the Europeans advance, the former will retreat to more distant regions.

Chief Towns.—Quebec, the capital, not only of Lower Canada, but of all British America, is situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Laurence and St. Charles or the Little River, about 320 miles from the sea. It is built on a rock, partly of marble and partly of slate. The town is divided into an upper and a lower; the houses in both are of stone, and built in a tolerable manner. The fortifications are strong, though not regular. The town is defended by a regular and beautiful citadel, in which the governor resides. The number of inhabitants have been computed at 12 or 15,000. The river, which from the sea hither is four or five leagues broad, narrows all on a sudden to about a mile wide. The haven, which lies opposite the town, is safe and commodious, and about five fathoms deep. The harbour is flanked by two bastions, that are raised 25 feet from the ground, which is about the height of the tides at the time of the equinox.

From Quebec to Montreal, which is about 170 miles, in sailing up the river St. Laurence, the eye is entertained with beautiful landscapes, the banks being in many places very bold and steep, and shaded with lofty trees. The farms lie pretty

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close all the way; several gentlemen's houses, neatly built, show themselves at intervals, and there are a few towns or villages. The country resembles the well-settled parts in Virginia and Maryland, where the planters live wholly within themselves. Many beautiful islands are interspersed in the channel of the river, which have an agreeable effect upon the eye. After passing the Richelieu islands the air becomes so mild and temperate, that the traveller thinks himself transported to another climate; but this is to be understood of the summer months.

The town called Trois Rivières, or the Three Rivers, is about half way between Quebec and Montreal, and has its name from three rivers which join their currents here and fall into the river St. Lawrence. It is much resorted to by several nations of Indians, who, by means of these rivers, come hither and trade with inhabitants in various kinds of furs and skins. The country is pleasant, and fertile in corn, fruit, &c. and great numbers of handsome houses stand on both sides of the rivers.

Montreal stands on an island in the river St. Laurence, which gives name to it, about half a league from the south shore. While the French had possession of Canada, both the city and island of Montreal belonged to private proprietors, who had improved them so well, that the whole island was become a most delightful spot, and produced every thing that could administer to the convenience of life. The city forms an oblong square, divided by regular and well-formed streets; and when it fell into the hands of the English, the

houses were built in a very handsome manner; and every house might be seen at one view from the harbour, or from the southermost side of the river, as the hill, on the side of which the town stands, falls gradually to the water. The place is surrounded with a wall and a dry ditch; and its fortifications have been much improved by the English. Montreal is nearly as large as Quebec; but since it became subject to the English it has suffered much by fires.

Government.—By the Quebec act, passed by the parliament of Great Britain, in the year 1791, it is enacted that there shall be within each of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, a legislative council and an assembly, who, with the consent of the governor appointed by the king, shall have power to make laws; but the king may declare his dissent at any time within two years after receiving any bill. The legislative council is to consist of not fewer than seven members for Upper and fifteen for Lower Canada, to be summoned by the governor, who must be authorized by the king. They hold their seats for life unless they forfeit them by an absence of four years, or transferring their allegiance to some foreign power. The house of assembly is to consist of not less than sixteen members from Upper, and fifty from Lower Canada, chosen by the freeholders in the several towns and districts. The council and assembly are to be called together at least once in every year, and every assembly is to continue four years, unless sooner dissolved by the governor.

Religion.—Protestants, Roman Catholics and Dissenters of different sects.

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Language.—The general language of the country is English and French.

History.—This country was first discovered by the English as early as 1497; but the first settlement in it was made by the French, in 1608, who retained possession of it till 1760, when it was conquered by the British arms, and by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, ceded by France to the crown of England, under the government of which it has ever since continued.

One of the most remarkable events which history records of this country, is the earthquake in the year 1663, which overwhelmed a chain of mountains of free-stone, more than 300 miles long, and changed the immense tract into a plain.

NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Is about 350 miles long and 250 broad, lies between 43 and 49 north latitude, and between 60 and 67 west longitude, and contains 57,000 square miles.

Boundaries.—Nova Scotia, or New Scotland, in the original and more extensive application of the name, is bounded by the river St. Laurence on the north; by the gulph of St. Laurence, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the east; by the same ocean, south; and by Canada and New England, west.

This country, in 1784, was divided into two

provinces or governments, viz. Nova Scotia Proper, and New Brunswick. Nova Scotia Proper is a peninsula, joined to the continent by a narrow isthmus, at the north-east extremity of the bay of Fundy: it is separated on the north-east from Cape Breton island by the gut of Canso; on the north it has a part of the gulf of St. Laurence, and the straits of Northumberland, which divide it from the island of St. John; on the west it has New Brunswick, and the bay of Fundy; on the south and south-east the Atlantic Ocean. Its length is about 235 miles from Cape Sable on the south-west, to Cape Canso on the north-east. Its extreme breadth is 88 miles; but, between the head of Halifax harbour, and the town of Windsor, it is only about 22 miles broad. It contains 8,789,000 acres.

New Brunswick is bounded on the westward of the river St. Croix, by the said river to its source, and by a line drawn due north from thence to the southern boundary of the province of Quebec; to the northward by the same boundary as far as the western extremity of the Bay de Chaleurs; to the eastward by the said bay to the gulf of St. Laurence, to the bay called Bay Verte; to the south by a line in the centre of the bay of Fundy, from the river St. Croix aforesaid, to the mouth of the Musquat river; by the said river to its source, and from thence by a due line across the isthmus into the Bay Verte, to join the eastern lot above described, including all islands within six leagues of the coast.

Nova Scotia is divided into eight counties, viz. Halifax, Hants, King's, Annapolis, Cumberland,

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Sunbury, Queen's, and Lunenburg. These are divided into above 40 townships.

Rivers.—The principal rivers in New Brunswick are St. John's, which is navigable for vessels of fifty tons, about sixty miles; and St. Croix, which divides this province from the district of Maine, in the United States. The river of Annapolis, in Nova Scotia Proper, is navigable fifteen miles for vessels of 100 tons.

Metals, Minerals.—Copper has been found at Cape D'Or, on the north side of the basin of Minas, and there are mines of coal at Cumberland; and on the east river, which falls into Pictou harbour.

Lakes.—The lakes are very numerous, but have not yet received particular names.

Climate.—The climate of this country, though within the temperate zone, has been found rather unfavourable to European constitutions. They are wrapped up in the gloom of a fog during great part of the year, and for four or five months it is intensely cold; but, though the cold in winter, and the heat in summer, are great, they come on gradually, so as to prepare the body for enduring both.

Soil and Produce.—From such an unfavourable climate little can be expected. Nova Scotia, or New Scotland, till lately, was almost a continued forest; and agriculture, though attempted by the English settlers, made little progress. In most parts, the soil is thin and barren, the corn it produces is of a shrivelled kind, like rye, and the grass intermixed with cold spongy moss. However, it is not uniformly bad; there are tracts in

the peninsula; to the southward, which do not yield to the best land in New England. and, by the industry and exertions of the loyalists from the other provinces, are now cultivated, and are likely to be fertile and flourishing. In general, the soil is adapted to the produce of hemp and flax. The timber is extremely proper for ship-building, and produces pitch and tar. In the new settlements, and bay of Fundy, a great quantity of land has been cleared, which abounds in timber.

Animals.—These provinces are not deficient in the animals of the neighbouring countries, particularly deer, beavers, and otters. Wild fowl, and all manner of game, and many kinds of European fowls and quadrupeds, have, from time to time, been brought into it, and thrive well. At the close of March, the fish begin to spawn, when they enter the rivers in such shoals as are incredible. Herrings come up in April, and the sturgeon and salmon in May. But the most valuable appendage of New Scotland is the Cape Sable coast, along which is one continued range of cod-fishing banks, navigable rivers, basins, and excellent harbours.

Population.—The whole population of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Islands adjoining, is about 80,000.

Chief Towns.—The capital of Nova Scotia Proper, is Halifax, which stands upon Chebucto Bay, very commodiously situated for the fishery, and has a communication with most parts of the province, either by land-carriage, the sea, or navigable rivers, with a fine harbour, where a small squadron of ships of war lies during the winter,

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and in summer puts to sea, under the command of a commodore, for the protection of the fishery. The town has an entrenchment, and is strengthened with forts of timber. The other towns of less note are Annapolis Royal, which stands on the east side of the bay of Fundy, and, though but a small place, was formerly the capital of the province. It has one of the finest harbours in America, capable of containing a thousand vessels at anchor in the utmost security. St. John's is a new settlement at the mouth of the river of that name, that falls into the bay of Fundy; on the west side.

Since the conclusion of the American war, the emigration of loyalists to this province from the United States has been very great: by them new towns have been raised; as Shelburne, which extends two miles on the water-side, and is said to contain already 9000 inhabitants. Of the old settlements, the most flourishing and populous are Halifax, and the townships of Windsor, Norton, and Cornwallis, between Halifax and Annapolis. Of the new settlements, the most important are Shelburne, Barr-town, Digby, and New Edinburgh. Large tracts of land have been lately cultivated, and the province is now likely to advance in population and fertility.

The chief towns of New Brunswick, are St. John's the capital, Frederic-town, St. Andrew's, and St. Ann.

Trade.—The amount of imports from Great Britain to this country, at an average of three years, before the new settlements, was about 6,500l. The articles exported in exchange are

GUIDE TO

timber, and the produce of the fishery, amounts to 38,000l.

History and Settlement.—Notwithstanding the forbidding appearance of this country, it was here that some of the first European settlements were made. The first grant of lands in it was given by James I. to his secretary, Sir William Alexander, from whom it had the name of Nova Scotia, or New Scotland. Since then, it has frequently changed hands, from one private proprietor to another, and from the French to the English nation, backward and forward. It was not confirmed to the English till the peace of Utrecht; and their design in acquiring it does not seem to have so much arisen from any prospect of direct profit to be obtained by it, as from an apprehension that the French, by possessing this province, might have had it in their power to annoy our other settlements. Upon this principal; 3000 families were transported in 1749, at the charge of the government, into this country, where they erected the town of Halifax, so called from the earl of that name, to whose wisdom and care we owe this settlement.

BRITISH ISLANDS.

THE islands belonging to Great Britain in North America are Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John's, and the Bermudas, or Summer Islands.

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THE territory of the United States is 1700 miles in length from north to south, and 2700 miles in width from east to west, and are bounded on the west by numerous Indian nations; on the north by British America, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the south by Spanish America; was discovered in the reign of Henry VIIIth, a period when the arts and sciences had made a very considerable progress in Europe, and the fame which Columbus had acquired by his discoveries on this Western Continent, spread through Europe, and inspired many with the spirit of enterprise; for as early as 1496, four years only after the discovery of America, John Cabot, a Venetian, obtained a commission from Henry VII to discover unknown lands, and annex them to the crown, he was followed by various navigators who were sent out by different interests to settle colonies over this vast territory, several of whom gave names to the colonies they planted, and others called them after the places they emigrated from on this side the Atlantic.

The Union comprehends the following states:

THE EASTERN STATES—1. Massachusetts and the district of Maine.—2. New Hampshire—3. Vermont—4. Rhode Island—5. Connecticut.

THE MIDDLE STATES—6. New York—7. New Jersey—8. Pennsylvania—9. Delaware—10. Maryland.

THE SOUTHERN STATES—11. Virginia—12. North Carolina—13. South Carolina—14. Georgia.

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THE WESTERN STATES—15. Ohio—16. Kentucky—17. Tennessee—18. Indiana—19. Illinois—20. Louisiana—21. Missisipi.

A chain of mountains divides the first 14 from the remainder. This chain is called the Alleghany Ridge, and runs nearly parallel to the Atlantic.

MASSACHUSETTS.

This state is divided into 17 counties, viz. 12 Massachusetts, and 5 called district of Maine, of which Boston is the capital, the largest town in New England, and third in size and rank in the United States. It is built on a peninsula of irregular form at the bottom of Massachusetts Bay, and is joined to the main land by an isthmus. At the south end of the town it is upwards of two miles long but of unequal breadth; it contains upwards of 20 edifices for public worship, so that none are at a loss, but can worship his Maker as suits him best. There are likewise several free schools, besides a great number of private ones; the price of education from 32 to 100 dollars per annum; board, &c. from 2 to 3 dollars extra; schoolmasters free from military duty and taxes. The Harbour is capable of having 500 vessels riding at Anchor in good depth of water; the shops (or stores, as they are called) have nothing in their exterior to recommend them, there is not even an attempt at tasteful display, the linens and woollen-drapers leave quantties of their goods loose on boxes in the street without precaution against

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theft a proof that the population cannot be unemployed, or theft would be inevitable; the shops look better in the evening when lighted up, but the cold careless indifference of the shopkeepers is still the same. The houses are seldom let on long leases in the cities of America, the usual period being for one year, taking date from the first of May, upon that day removals are so numerous that the streets have a singular appearance.

Situation, &c.—Between 41, 13, and 42, 52, north latitude and 3, 20, and 6, 55 east, longitude from Washington.

Extent.—From the Atlantic on the east to New York, on the west, length 140 miles, breadth from 64 to 100 miles and contains 48,000 square miles. Western parts mountainous.

Rivers.—The country is well watered by a number of small rivers, of which the principal are the Mystic, Charles river, Connecticut, and Merrymac.

Metals and Minerals.—Iron ore, in immense quantities, is found in various parts of this state; as likewise copper ore, black lead, pipe-maker's clay, yellow and red ochre, alum, and slate.—Several mineral springs have been found in different parts of the county.

Climate, Soil, and Produce.—The climate is similar to that of the other northern states. In the District of Maine the heat in summer is intense, and the cold in winter extremely severe. In Massachusetts are to be found all the varieties of soil from very good to very bad; and capable of yielding in abundance all the different productions common to the climate: such as Indian corn, rye, wheat, barley, oats, hemp, flax, hops, potatoes,

field-beans and peas, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, &c.

Population.—The number of inhabitants in Massachusetts was in 1800, 422,845, and those of the Maine 151,719, making a total of 574,564, but since that period are supposed to have increased 200,000 by emigration from Europe and the northern parts of America, which being so cold in winter several prefer this state for its milder climate. This is the only state in the union in which there is no slaves.

Trees.—Hills and mountains produce oak, walnut, birch, maple, ash, cedar, cherry, chesnut, poplar, bitter-nut and box-wood. The plains produce the vine. Vallies and banks produce elm, cherry, mapple, button-wood, aspen, and bitter-nut.

Insects injurious to agriculture are a species of grasshopper: in 1817 they destroyed all herbage.

Agriculture.—Farms from 100 to 200 acres, part cultivated, part meadow, and part wood; average crop about 28 bushels Indian corn per acre. Rye sown in September average growth 12 bushels per acre. Wheat little cultivated; it is liable to blight, &c. average about 14 bushels per acre. Oats are grown for horses. Rye mixed with Indian corn is good bread, the stalks of which equal to hay for cattle and sheep. Every farmer has a good orchard.

Cattle—Large. Oxen mostly used in agriculture. Horses poor. Swine are large and good. Sheep rearing now considerable.

Commerce & Manufactures.—This state, including the district of the Maine, owns more shipping than any other state, 200,000 tons being employed

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in the fisheries, coasting, and foreign trade. Exports pot and pearl ashes, staves, flax-seed, beeswax, tobacco, flour, corn, rice, cotton, fish-oil, spermaceti, whalebone, naval stores, turpentine, and various chandlery and other articles to a very great amount annually. Imports dye woods, piece goods, hardware, wines, spirits, teas, sugar, coffee, cocoa, fruits, molasses, indigo, cotton goods, cochineal, lead articles, wrought and unwrought iron ware, cheese, hoops, candles, &c. &c. The manufactures are increasing in cotton goods, paper, oil, powder, brewers, distilleries, and ship-building prosperous, whitesmiths, wrights, and agricultural labourers have great encouragement in this district.

Canals, &c.—There are various canals cut, the bridges some have a toll for horses, &c.

Conveyance.—Mail and other coaches are established, though the roads generally are very bad, the inhabitants not liking to labour on them, or pay composition for it.

Coin, &c.—Very scarce in America, but there are several banks who issue paper money of very low denomination for change, and provision, cloths, &c. frequently given in part for labour.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Extent.—From north to south 168 miles long, from east to west from 19 to 90 miles broad. The Atlantic washes 19 miles.

Boundaries.—New Hampshire is bounded by Lower Canada on the north; by the district of Maine on the east; by Massachusetts on the

south ; and by Connecticut river, which separates it from Vermont on the west.

Division.—This state is divided into five counties, viz. Rockingham, Strafford, Cheshire, Hillsborough, and Grafton, Concord is the capital, a very flourishing town, situated on the banks of the river Merrimac. The town of Portsmouth has one of the finest harbours on the continent, and sufficient depth of water for ships of any burden, being well defended from storms by land so as to render it secure at all seasons.

Soil.—The lower hills and vallies very fertile. The most valuable lands are along the borders of the large stream, which often overflows, leaving a rich slime or sediment behind.

Climate.—The air of New Hampshire is healthful, and the weather is commonly serene, and not so subject to variation as in the more southern states. From the vicinity of the White Mountains, which, as has been said, are almost always covered with snow and ice, this county is extremely cold in winter. In summer the heat is great, but of short duration.

Rivers and Lakes.—The most considerable rivers of this state are the Connecticut, Merrimac, Piscataqua, Saco. Androscoggin, Upper and Lower Armonosuck, besides many other smaller streams. The chief lakes are Winnipiscogee, Umbagog, Sunopee, Squam, and Great Ossipee.

Trees.—The hills are covered with pine, oak, walnut, cedar, fir, poplar, and butter-nut. Rich soils produce beech, maple and red oak ; white, black, and yellow birch ; white ash, elm, and elder.

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Animals.—The black bear makes great havoc in the fields of ripe Indian corn. The racoon also hurts the grain. The wolf commits great ravages among the sheep. Plenty of game.

Wages.—Farm labourers 9 to 12 dollars per month, with food and clothing, and half a pint of rum per day, and 20 dollars without provisions. Mechanics and others $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollar per day.

Agriculture.—This is the great business of life in New Hampshire. They grow wheat, corn, rye, and culinary plants. Cattle are grazed. Dairies excellent. In good lands the first crops of hay average about a ton an acre, and two tons of clover. Low lands produce from 40 to 50 bushels of wheat per acre; the uplands one half that quantity. New lands produce from 30 to 40 bushels of Indian corn per acre. Every farmer has an orchard; the fruit excellent. Farm-houses neat and commodious. Good soils are known by the chesnut, walnut, and beech growing on them. Alder indicates good meadow ground. Land worth 9 dollars an acre, including houses.

Cattle.—Large breed. Horses neglected. Sheep and swine numerous.

Manufactures.—People prepare part of their own clothing. Tow cloth, extensive, breweries, iron works, bricks and pottery, gun-powder, spirits extensive, brushes, saddlery, saw mills, paper mills, sugar immense, quantities of which are easily made from the juice of the maple tree.

Commerce.—Exports: Indian corn, live stock, beef and pork, pickled fish, whale oil, ship timber, tar, lumber, pot and pearl ashes, tow cloth, butter and cheese, flax seed and bricks. Imports;

West India produce, tea, coffee, cotton, cheese, salt, nails, seacoal, steel, lead, and grindstones. A good fishery.

Banks.—Numerous.

Canals numerous for water carriage.

Religion.—All free. Sabbath strictly kept. Denominations are presbyterians, episcopalians, baptists, quakers, congregationalists, and universalists.

VERMONT,

Is 157 miles in length and 65 miles broad, lies between 42 and 45 north latitude, and between 72 and 73 30 west longitude, and contains 10,000

Boundaries.—It is bounded on the north by Lower Canada, on the east by Connecticut river, which divides it from New Hampshire; on the south by Massachusetts; and on the west by New York. It is naturally divided by the Green Mountain, which runs from south to north, and divides the state nearly in the middle. Its civil division is into eleven counties, of which Montpelier is the capital, a flourishing town, though lately but a village; Benington was the chief town about the year 1786, which contains about 5000 inhabitants; a number of handsome houses, a congregational church, a court-house and goal.

Windsor and Rutland are both flourishing towns, the former is situate on the Connecticut river, and contains about 3000 inhabitants, the latter lies

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Soil and Productions.—This state, generally speaking, is hilly, but not rocky. West of the mountain, from the county of Rutland, northward to the Canada line, is a flat country, well adapted for tillage. The state at large is well watered, and affords the best of pasturage for cattle. Some of the finest beef-cattle in the world are driven from this state: horses also are raised for exportation. Back from the rivers, the land is thickly timbered with birch, sugar-maple, ash, butter-nut, and white oak of an excellent quality. The soil is well fitted for wheat, rye, barley oats, flax, hemp, &c.

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Trade and Manufactures.—The inhabitants of this state trade principally with Boston, New York, and Hartford. The article of export are pot and pearl ashes; beef, which is the principal article; horses, grain, some butter and cheese, lumber, &c. Vast quantities of pot and pearl ashes are made in every part of this state: but one of its most important manufactures is that of maple-sugar. It has been estimated, by a competent judge, that the average quantity made for every family back of Connecticut river, is 200lb. a year. One man, with but ordinary advantages, in one month, made 550lb. of a quality equal to imported brown sugar. In two towns in Orange county, containing no more than forty families, 13,000lb. of sugar were made in one year.

Rivers and Lakes.—Many of the rivers run into the Connecticut, down which the produce is conveyed, or by the way of lakes Champlain and George to the Hudson and New York.

Minerals.—Iron mines, lead and copper.

Agriculture is the chief pursuit. Property in the soil easily acquired. One hundred acres of land in a new township cost the purchaser not more than he can spare from the wages of one or two years as a labourer. The first crop of wheat will pay all the expenses of clearing, sowing, and fencing; the lands become worth ten times the original cost. All grains flourish, also potatoes, the latter without manure. The swine are sent into the woods to feed on the falling nuts, acorns, &c. and grow to a vast size. Average price of land about six dollars.

Banks.—The Vermont Bank, which has four branches.

Roads.—Exceedingly bad; a man on foot or horseback cannot go more than 2 miles an hour.

Religion.—89 congregational churches, 23 baptists; presbyterians, episcopalians, universalists and quakers, 6 altogether. There is a Vermont missionary society, chiefly congregational ministers.

RHODE ISLAND.

Is 47 miles long and 37 broad, lies between 41-26, and 42-10, north latitude, and between 71-17, and 71-40, west longitude, and contains 1,300 square miles.

Boundaries and Divisions.—Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, which together form the smallest of the United States, are bounded on the

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north and east by Massachusetts; on the south by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the west by Connecticut.

This state is divided into five counties, the principal towns are Providence and Newport.—The former is situate at the head of Narraganset bay, on both sides of Providence river, over which is a bridge 160 feet long and 22 wide. It is a large and handsome town, containing several elegant buildings, and about 6400 inhabitants.

Newport is situate at the south-west end of Rhode Island. The harbour (which is one of the finest in the world) spreads westward before the town. The entrance is easy and safe, and a large fleet may anchor in it, and ride in perfect security.

Islands, Harbours.—Narraganset bay contains several fertile islands the principal of which are Rhode Island, Connecticut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyer's, and Hog Islands. Rhode Island from which the state takes its name, is about fifteen miles in length, and about three and a half broad, on an average. The harbours are, Newport, Providence, Wickford, Patuxet, Warren, and Bristol.

Rivers.—This state is intersected in all directions by rivers, the chief of which are Providence and Taunton rivers, which fall into Narraganset bay.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—Rhode Island is as healthy a country as any in America. The winters, in the maritime parts of the state, are milder than in the inland country, the air being softened by a sea pour, which also enriches the soil. The summers are delightful, especially in

Rhode Island, where the extreme heats, which prevail in other parts of America, are allayed by cool and refreshing breezes from the sea. This state produces rye, barley, oats, and, in some parts, wheat, sufficient for home consumption; and the various kinds of grasses, fruits, and culinary roots and plants, in general abundance, and in perfection: cider is made for exportation. The north-western parts of the state are but thinly inhabited, and are more rocky and barren than the other parts.

Minerals.—Iron ore abundant. Some copper ore. Limestone plenty. Some marble and coal.

Trade and Manufactures.—The town of Bristol carries on a considerable trade to Africa, the West Indies, and to different parts of the United States; but by far the greatest part of the commerce of Rhode Island is at present carried on by the inhabitants of the flourishing town of Providence, which had some time ago 200 sail of vessels. The exports from this state are, flax-seed, lumber, cheese, barley, grain, spirits, cotton, and linen goods. The imports consists of European and West Indian goods, and log-wood from the bay of Honduras. Upwards of 600 vessels enter and clear annually at the different ports in the state.

The inhabitants of this state are rapidly improving in manufactures. Jeans, fustians, denims, thicksets, velvets, &c. are manufactured, and sent to the southern states. Large quantities of linen and tow-cloth are made in different parts for exportation; but the most considerable manufactures here are those of iron, such as bar and sheet iron, steel, nail-rods and nails, implements

of husbandry utensils, bells.

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of husbandry, stoves, pots, and other household utensils ; the iron-work of shipping, anchors, and bells.

At Pawtucket, four miles from Providence, are 13 cotton manufactories ; six of which are on a large scale. They are not the property of individuals, but of companies. They have excellent machinery ; not more than one half of which is, in general, in operation. Children from six to ten years of age, of both sexes, are paid 6s. 9d. per week ; ditto 11 to 16, 10s. per week ; women, 12s. ; men, 27s. to 31s. 6d. Very few of the latter are employed. Several of the manufactories of this place are situated on a fine fall of water, 50 feet in length, and passing through several chasms in a rock which extends across the river. The scenic effect of the fall is most materially injured by the situation of Pawtucket bridge.

Rents and Houses.—A residence two stories high, sufficiently large for a family of 10 or 12 persons, with a garden, and from 2 to 15 acres of land, costs about 1800l., and from that to 4200l. sterling, according to the spot and building.

Average value of lands, including buildings, 39 dollars. Mr. Fearon says, the west of Rhode Island has a good soil ; the east is sandy. Land from 3l. 7s. 6d. to 33l. 15s. per acre. Farms to let from 15 guineas to 22l. 10s. per acre. A good farm-cart is worth from 7l. to 9l., a waggon from 22l. to 23l.

Cattle.—Horses good but not large. Prices, waggon horse 22l. 10s., saddle or drawing horse 35l., gig horse 33l. 15s. to 56l. 5s., carriage ditto 80l. to 120l., fine riding ditto 90l. to 120l., cow

lean 9l. fat 11l. 5s. to 13l. 10s., pigs alive 7d. per lb., sheep 9s. each, exceedingly small. 30,000 on the island. A sheep fattened 13s. 6d.

Wages.—A farmer's man servant from 24l. to 30l. a year; ditto woman 12l. to 16l.

Banks.—18 in number.

Roads.—Improving greatly.

Packet Boats ply between Newport and New York. Time, fair wind, 30 hours. Fare, including bed and provisions, 30 dollars.

Religion.—Liberty of conscience has been inviolably maintained in this state ever since its first settlement. So little has the civil authority to do with religion here, that no contract between a minister and a society (unless incorporated for that purpose) is of any force. It is probably for these reasons that so many different sects have ever been found here; and that the sabbath, and all religious institutions, have been more neglected in this than in any other of the New England states.

College.—A college, called Rhode Island college, established at Providence. It is a spacious edifice, and contains upwards of eighty students. It has a library, containing upwards of 5000 volumes, and a valuable philosophical apparatus.

Diseases.—Dysenteries will prevail from eating fruit immoderately in a warm season, and the neglect of warm clothing when it becomes cold.—Pulmonary complaints common among young women.

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CONNECTICUT.

Situation and Extent—Length 100 miles, breadth 72 lies between 71-20, and 73-15, west longitude, and between 41 and 42-2 north latitude, and contains 4,674 square miles.

Boundaries.—It is bounded on the north by Massachusetts; on the east by Rhode Island; on the south, by the sound which divides it from Long Island; and, on the west, by the state of New York.

Connecticut.—Is divided into eight Counties, and contains five Cities, incorporated with extensive jurisdiction in civil causes. Two of these, Hartford and New Haven, are capitals of the state; the former is regularly laid, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. The other Cities are New London, Norwich, and Middleton.

Climute and Soil.—Though subject to the extremes of heat and cold in their seasons, and frequent sudden changes, is very healthy. The land is generally broken land, made up of hills and valleys; and is exceedingly well watered. Some parts of it are thin and barren.

Agriculture.—The whole state is divided into farms of from 50 to 500 acres, holden in fee simple by the cultivators thereof. The productions are Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buck wheat, some wheat, fine flax and hemp. The uplands well manured, give from 40 to 50 bushels of Indian corn per acre. Rye is raised in quantities, and tobacco thrives well. Wheat produces 40 bushels per acre, rye 28, barley 45, maize 80, oats 60, flax 620lbs, grass 4 tons, potatoes, pumpkins;

Connecticut

GUIDE TO

turnips, peas, onions, beans &c. Fine apples, peaches, and cherries. A few silk worms reared. The vallies and artificial meadows produce two tons per acre. Cheese and butter are in great plenty. Ariculture is the chief pursuit. Farm-houses remarkable neat. Cultivation like a garden. Price of land varies. The best lands produce chesnuts and walnuts. Second best beech and white oak. The worst are covered with shrubs and berries.

Cattle &c.—Horses, neat cattle, and sheep are raised in great numbers. The former are slender.

Harbours and Rivers.—The whole of the sea-coast is indented with harbours, many of which are safe and commodious; but those of New London and New Haven are the most important. The principal rivers in this state are the Connecticut, Housatonic, Thames, and their branches.

Trees.—Oaks of various sorts, walnuts ditto, elms ditto, maple ditto, ash ditto, pine ditto, spruce ditto, cedar ditto, willow ditto, poplar ditto, dog-wood ditto, plumb ditto, birch ditto, mountain chesnut, butter-nut, button-wood or plane tree, horn-beam, beech, sassafras, alder tulip tree or white-wood, bass-wood, crab-apple, crab-pear, black mulberry, locust thorn, pepperidge, hickery, cherry.

Minerals.—Iron ore, native silver, lead ore, native copper, marble, coal, &c.

Manufactures.—Iron ware at Stafford in sufficient quantities to supply the state. Iron works at various places. Tin ware. Metal buttons at Waterbury and Newhaven. Glass. Arms at Newhaven.

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Commerce.—Exports: live stock, timber, grain, fish, pork, beef, cider, butter, cheese, produce of iron and steel manufactures, hay, potatoes, apples, cider. **Imports:** rice, indigo, limes, groceries, fine manufactured European goods.

Religion and Education.—316 congregationalist churches, 67 baptists, 64 episcopalians; other denominations 12. Many religious societies, missionary, tract, &c. In no part of the world is the education of all ranks of people more attended to than in Connecticut; almost every town in the state is divided into districts, and each district has a public school kept in it a greater or less part of every year. A thirst for learning prevails among all ranks of people in the state. More of the young men in Connecticut, in proportion to their numbers, receive a public education, than in any of the states.

NEW YORK.

Situation.—Is 350 miles long and 300 broad, lies between 4 and 45 north latitude and 73 and 80 west longitude, and contains 24,000 square miles.

Boundaries.—Is bounded on the south and south-west by Hudson's and Delaware rivers, which divide it from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and on the east and north-east by New England and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the north-west by Canada.

This state including the island of New York, Long Island, and Staten Island, is divided into

twenty one counties of which New York and Albany are the capitals, the former of which stands on the south-west end of York Island, which is twelve miles long, and near three in breadth, well situated for trade, at the mouth of Hudson's river, where it is three miles broad, and proves a noble conveyance from Albany and many other inland towns towards Canada and the lakes. The City is in length above two miles, and its mean breadth about a mile. Many of the houses are very elegant; but most parts of the town are irregularly built. A great proportion of the inhabitants, reckoned at 120,000, are the posterity of those Dutch Families which remained here after the surrender of the New Netherlands to the English. Albany contains about 9,000 inhabitants, is situated on a fine river, at the head of a sloop-navigation, surrounded with a rich country, and the store-house of the trade with Canada and the lakes, it cannot but flourish in wealth and consequence.

Soil.—West of the Alleghany mountains level; east hilly. Coast sandy. Interior rich, black mould, reddish loam and friable clay: yields grain and fruit in abundance.

Climate.—This province enjoys a favourable temperature of climate. The air is healthy and agrees with almost every constitution. Though the face of the country is low, flat and marshy, towards the sea, as you recede from the coast, the eye is entertained with the gradual swelling of the hills, which become large in proportion as you advance into the country. The winters nearly the same as in England.

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Rivers.—Hudson, or North River, is the chief, which rises west of lake Champlain, and flows into the sea after a course of 250 miles. It is navigable for sloops of eighty tons, to Albany, and for ships to the city of Hudson. On the Mohawk, which joins it above Albany, is a large cataract, the water of which falls thirty feet perpendicular.

Minerals.—Iron in abundance, native silver, tin, antimony, arsenic, lead, black lead, flint, quartz, slate, limestone, marble, coal, salt springs, &c.

Trees.—Oaks, ash, walnut, pine, maple, beech, chesnut, birch, poplar, cherry, cedar, elm, hemlock, sumach, &c. Wild grapes abundant.

Animals.—In the northern and unsettled part of this state there are numerous moose-deer, bears, some beavers, martins, and most of the other inhabitants of the forest, except wolves. The domestic animals are the same in general as in other states. Near new settlements the black bears often devour the Indian corn and hogs.

Agriculture.—Flourishing and improving. The western and midland parts of the state have fine lands, cleared of woods and well watered. The products are maize, winter wheat, rye, black wheat, winter barley, summer barley, oats. The two first are most cultivated. Potatoes, peas, beans, pumpkins, melons. Flax and hemp. Fruit trees, vines in some parts. Wheat produces from 25 to 30 bushels per acre, Indian corn 30 to 60, oats 40 to 50, rye ditto, barley 60, hay and clover 2 to 4 tons. An ox cart costs 30 dollars, farming utensils 15, a good log house 100, small ditto 50,

GUIDE TO

grist and saw mill 1000, gypsum 4 dollars per ton, land from 2 to 100 dollars per acre purchase money.

Commerce.—The situation of New York, with respect to foreign markets, has decidedly the preference to any of the states. It has at all seasons of the year a short and easy access to the ocean. It commands the trade of a great proportion of the best-settled and best-cultivated parts of the United States. The commodities in which they trade are wheat, flour, barley, oats, beef, and other kinds of animal food; besides horses, cattle, &c. Near 1000 steam packets and other boats are engaged in the conveyance of articles from this city regularly.

Banks.—Numerous. Authorized to issue paper to three times the amount of their capital.

Trades.—£100 would set up a cabinet maker well. A timber merchant wants £1000. A mason for labor wants from £500 to £2000; profits large. A bookseller wants from £5000 to £10,000. Schools poor speculations.

Wages.—Journeyman carpenters 7s. 10½d. per day. A mason 8s. 5d. do; bricklayers 9s.; cabinet-makers paid by piece and get about 36s. per week; tailors earn from 36s. to 54s. per week, a cutter paid best; printers' work mostly done by boys; ushers at schools badly paid. Labourers 2s. 6d., and upwards.

Provisions.—Excellent beef per lb. 3½d. to 6d., mutton 3½d. to 5½d., veal 5d. to 6½d., pork 6½d. to 8d., ham and bacon 7½d. to 10½d., fowls 1s. 9d. to 2s. 9d. per couple, ducks 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d., geese 2s. 3d. to 2s. 11d. each, turkeys 3s. 4d. to

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Rents—A mechanic with his family pays for two small rooms £18. A mechanic board and lodges for from 13s. 6d. to 18s. per week. A small house near New York, rent £15. Good retail houses in the city from £160 to £200. Houses for wholesale business from £400 to £800.

Clothing and domestic utensils are mostly British, and are from 25 to 150 per cent dearer than in England. A common coat made for 18s. a best 27s., tailors charge £7. 2s. for a fine coat. Indian goods are cheaper. A good hat 45s.

Books—Orthodox works in request. English novels and poetry the chief articles of sale; they are quickly reprinted. Books are dear.

Religion—The denominations are English presbyterian, Dutch reformed, congregationalists,

episcopalians, quakers, methodists, baptists, German Lutherans, Moravians, Roman catholics, shakers, Jews, universal friends, anabaptists, Scotch Cameronians. Presbyterians and episcopalians most numerous. Baptists have between three and four hundred churches in the state; ministers supported by voluntary contribution; tax on pews or lands.

LONG ISLAND.

Is an important part of the state of New York.

Extent.—130 miles long, 8 miles broad.

Soil.—a rich warm sand.

Climate.—Fine frosts in winter. Hot summer. Remarkably healthy.

Trees.—50 sorts of oaks, walnut, plane, hickory, chestnut, tulip tree; cedar, sassafras, wild cherry, acacia, orchards of apples, pears, and cherries.

Agriculture.—is the occupation of the people. The productions are ruta бага or Sweedish turnip, Indian corn, cabbages, potatoes, which are sold

Indian Corn in its ripe seed state, consists of an ear, which is in the shape of a spruce fir apple. The grains, each of which is about the bulk of the largest marrow flat pea, are placed all round the stalk, which goes up the middle, and this little stalk, to which the seeds adhere, is called the Corn Cob. Some of these ears (of which from one to four grow upon a plant) are more than a foot long: and I have seen many, each of which weighed more than eighteen avoirdupois weight. They are long or short, heavy or light, according to the land and the culture. Wheat, rye, and barley are called grain: the Americans call this Corn, a way of eminence.

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at New York. From December to May not a speck of green. In June all appears like England in that month.

Commerce.—The ships mostly employed in the whale fishery.

Inhabitants.—Sober, temperate, industrious.

Land.—Far from towns 2 or 3 dollars per acre; near towns, 4 or 500. Farming land, within 60 miles of New York, with houses, &c., worth 60 dollars per acre.

Labour.—A good farm-labourer has 25l. sterling a year, and his board and lodging; a day labourer a dollar a day; a woman 11l. sterling per year. American labourers will mow 4 acres of grain, or 2 acres and a half of grass. They work a whole day from sunrise to sunset, the days at Long Island are long. Most labourers can use an awl, a saw, or a hammer. Domestic men servants have 30l. a year, women 20l.

Rents.—High in the chief towns.

Provisions.—Bread 3d. lower than in any part of England. Meat and poultry one half the London price. Cheese 7d. a lb. Groceries half the English price. Fish abundant. Fruit a 10th of the English price. Home-brewed ale 2d. a quart, &c.

Clothes.—Wearing apparel not so cheap as in England. Wages are high, leather for shoes not taxed.

Religion.—Episcopalians, presbyterians, methodists, quakers, and Lutherans, &c.

GUIDE TO NEW JERSEY.

Situation and Extent.—Is 160 miles long and 50 broad, lies between 39 and 41-24 degrees north latitude, and 74-44 and 75-33 west longitude, and contains 8,320 square miles.

Boundaries.—Is bounded on the west and south-west by Delaware river and bay, which separate it from the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware; on the south-east and east by the Atlantic Ocean, the Sound, which separates Staten Island from the continent, and Hudson's river; and on the north, by a line drawn from the mouth of Mahakkamak river, to a point in Hudson's river. Is divided into 13 counties of which Trenton is the capital, but it neither flourishes in trade nor population.

Soil.—The greatest part sandy and barren. The uplands produce barely corn enough for the people; the lowlands feed much cattle. The dairies are in consequence numerous, and supply New York and Philadelphia.

Climate.—Mild, much the same as New York, but the lowlands unhealthy.

Trees.—White cedar, black pine. On the hills oak, hickory, chesnut, poplar, ash, &c. Sugar maple grows near the Delaware; also the quercitron in the vallies.

Diseases.—On the borders of the Delaware bilious and intermitting fevers prevail in autumn.

Agriculture.—Farming the chief occupation. Crops are of wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax, and potatoes. Famous for cider. The Hessian fly sometimes hurts the wheat. Butter and cheese sold in great quantities.

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Manufacture.—Farmers make their own clothing. There are also large manufactories of woollen and cotton articles, leather, glass and paper; also iron, potters' ware, gunpowder, and paints. A large shoe manufactory at Newark. Tanneries.

Commerce.—*Exports*: live cattle, fruit, iron, butter and cheese, hams, cider, flax-seed, leather, lumber. *Imports* inconsiderable.

Religion.—Presbyterians, Dutch reformed episcopals, baptists, methodists, congregationalists, quakers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Situation and Extent.—Is 290 miles long and 156 broad, lies between 74 and 80 west longitude, and 39 and 42 north latitude, contains 45,000 square miles.

Boundaries.—New York and Lake Erie, on the north; by Delaware river, which divides it from New Jersey, on the east; by a part of Virginia, and by Maryland and Delaware, on the south; and by the North-western territory, and a part of Virginia, on the west.

Divisions.—Is divided into twenty three counties of which Harrisburgh, is the capital, with Lancaster and Carlisle, are all of them considerable in extent, and in population. They each contain a large proportion of excellent brick buildings, and the usual erections of market houses, goals, and churches; all evincing an extent of national prosperity, and an advancement towards European

establishments truly extraordinary, when we recollect that this is a country which may be said to be but of yesterday. The German character is very prevalent throughout this State. The original language is still preserved, and there are even native Pennsylvanians who cannot speak the English language.

Soil.—Every kind of soil in the state; much of the land is excellent. The poorest soil is near the sea. In the south and north-west and in all the vallies is a black mould of rich loam, and extremely fertile. In the new forest land are several inches of black mould. The farmers are mostly Germans. In Lancaster, Berks, Lebanon, and Dauphin counties, the soil is excellent.

Climate.—In spring the moisture of Britain; in summer the heat of Africa; in June the temperature of Italy; in autumn the sky of Egypt; in winter the snow and cold of Norway, and the ice of Holland; in every season the tempests of the West Indies and the monthly variable winds and weather of Great Britain. The climate is generally healthy.

Rivers.—The Susquehannah, which rises in New York, runs across this state. Ships of 1200 tons ascend to Philadelphia, 120 miles from the sea, up the Delaware river. The Alleghany and Monongahela are also important rivers.

Minerals.—Iron ore, copper, lead, black lead, flint, slate, free stone, lime, marble, coal, &c.

Trees.—Oak, chesnut, beech, sugar maple, ash, black walnut, bass wood, elm, hickory, white and butternut, hemlock, locust, pine, ash, persimmon, bass-wood, papaw, umbrella. The oak, hickory, walnut, hinden, and maple, indicate good soil.

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Insects.—The caterpillars hurt the leaves of trees. The grass or meadow worm is troublesome and destructive. An insect hurtful to peas is found; also the Hessian fly.

Diseases.—Rheumatism and pleurisy. The first at the age of 18 or 20 becomes chronic, and only yields to change of climate.

Agriculture.—Farms worth 451 per acre. Good farms within 20 miles of Philadelphia, 221. 10s. per acre, buildings included. Land about 4 dollars per acre in unimproved parts: improved farms from 6 to 12. Land at Pittsburg 100 dollars per acre. In 1681, the coachman of William Penn refused, for the payment of two years' wages, a lot of land, within the present limits of Philadelphia, which, in less than a century was valued at more than 600,000 guineas. Much cider, and also brandy made from peaches. A new farm waggon costs 100 dollars. A new farm cart 50. Good land produces 25 bushels of wheat per acre.

Cattle.—The breed of horses the best in the States.—A good cart horse costs from 80 to 180 dollars, a good cow from 15 to 30, an ox for heavy draft 60. Mules, which are scarce, 45. In the western counties a farm horse 60, a cow 16. So far back as 1810 there were, horses 225,645, neat cattle 612,998, sheep 618,288, of these 357 were Merinos.

Manufactures.—Farmers prepare their clothing. There are iron manufactories, lead, glass, potteries, numerous gunpowder mills, salt manufactories, marble, paint, blue, brick kilns, slate quarries, &c. There are several companies for making steam engines and boats, also breweries, rope walks, brass foundries, &c. &c.

Commerce.—Exports: biscuits, wheat, beans, and other grain. Beef, pork, hams, bacon, and venison. Bees wax, tongues, butter, and cheese, deer and other skins, live stock and horses, flaxseed, iron utensils, lumber, soap and candles. **Imports:** wine, gin, rum and sugar; teas, nankeens, duck, &c.

Banks.—There are several rich banks.

Rents.—At Philadelphia 25 per cent lower than at New York.

Wages.—Labourers have from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 7½d per day, females from 4s. 6d. to 9s per week, with board. Men servants 54s. to 67s. 6d. per month. Carpenters earn 31s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. per week, and work from sunrise to sunset; cabinet makers 36s. 6d. to 40; bricklayers 31s. 6d. to 45s.; tinmen 27s. to 45s.; shoemakers 31s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.; saddlers 31s. 6d. to 45s., not a good business; coachmakers 31s. 6d. to 45s., bad trade; tailors 31s. 6d. to 40s. 6d., business variable; printers 31s. 6d. to 40s. 6d., employment uncertain.

Clothing.—Shoes costs 13s. 6d. to 15s. 9d. per pair not good; best hats 40s. 6d.; superfine coats 41s. 6d.; labourers and mechanics live well.

Trades.—A brewery might succeed with a capital of from 10 to 15 thousand pounds; also a London shopkeeper with from 3 to 10,000l.

Taxes.—On a house worth 130l. per annum 10l.

Provisions.—Wheat 7s. 8d. to 9s. 11d. per bushel; at Pittsburgh a dollar per bushel; coals at ditto 4d. per bushel; porter at ditto 6½d. per quart; at Philadelphia beef 5½d. per lb., mutton 8½d. to 4d., veal 5½d. pork 5½d. to 7d., bacon 7s. to 8d., butter 17d. to 20d., cheese 9d.,

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Religion.—Presbyterians, German Calvinists, German Lutherans, quakers, episcopalians, baptists, Roman catholics, Scotch presbyterians, Moravians, free quakers, universalists, covenanters, Jews, methodists.

DELAWARE.

Situation & Extent.—Is is 92 miles long, and 24 miles broad; lies between 38-20 and 39-54 north latitude, and between 75-2 and 75-18 west longitude, contains near 2000 square miles.

Boundaries.—Delaware is bounded on the east by the river and bay of the same name, and the Atlantic Ocean; on the north, by Pennsylvania; and on the south and west by Maryland. It is

Maryland

GUIDE TO

divided into three counties: of which Dover is the capital, though it contains but about 200 houses.

Rivers.—Not very large or deep, some of them navigable for vessels of 50 tons for 30 miles.

Metals and Minerals.—There are few minerals in this state, except iron: large quantities of bog iron ore, very fit for castings, are found in Sussex county, among the branches of Nanticoke river.

Climate.—Generally speaking unhealthy, from the marshes and swampy ground with which it abounds.

Agriculture.—Wheat the staple production. Indian corn, barley, rye, flax, buck-wheat, potatoes, all in great abundance.

Manufactures.—Iron, powder mills, wire, wool, cotton, flour. Distilleries, breweries, paper, snuff, rope.

Commerce.—Exports: flour, iron, paper, and lumber.

Clothing.—Superfine cloth from 7 to 9 dollars; manufactured cloth, clean wool, from 2 to 3 dollars per yard.

Wages.—Boys and girls in cotton manufactories 2 dollars per week.

Religion.—Presbyterians, episcopalians, quakers, baptists, Swedish methodists.

MARYLAND.

Situation.—Is 134 miles long and 110 broad, lies between 75 and 80 west longitude, and between 38 and 40 north latitude, and contains 14,000 square miles.

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Boundaries.—Bounded by Pennsylvania, on the north; by the Delaware state, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the east; by Virginia, on the south; and by the Apalachian mountains, on the west.

Division.—It is divided into two parts by the bay of Chesapeake, viz. 1. the eastern; and, 2. the western division.

Capital.—Annapolis, but the largest city is Baltimore, which is highly commercial.

Soil.—Various, but generally rich; near the sea marshy, but interspersed with rich meadows. The most fertile counties are Frederick and Washington.

Climate.—Mild, eastern shore unhealthy, elevated, and the climate of this state resembles that of France. Western parts healthy. The capital remarkably healthy.

Bays and Rivers.—The Chesapeake, which is the largest bay in the United States, runs through this state; it has numerous navigable branches.

Minerals.—Iron ore in abundance, native copper, lead.

Trees.—Oak, walnut, ash, hickory, chesnut, magnolia, Andromeda, pine, sassafras, poplar, cypress, wild grapes near the sea, which yield wine four gallons to the bushel.

The Character and Manners of this state deserve notice. The inhabitants are distinguished by their agreeable manners, and their kindness and hospitality to the unfortunate of every country. Women good looking, amiable, and accomplished.

Slavery is practised in this state.

Newspapers.—In the year 1817, four daily and nine weekly newspapers were printed in this state.

Virginia

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Agriculture.—Wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco, are the staple crops. Rye and oats are grown. The sweet potatoe thrives; and the apples, pears, plums, and peaches, are of a good quality.

Insects.—The Hessian fly hurtful to the crops unless they are sown late.

Manufactures.—Iron, glass, gunpowder, salt, marble, pottery, tobacco, oil, beer, starch, and hair powder, paper, sugar, snuff, rope, chocolate, wheat, and some minor concerns. Saw-mills, distilleries,

Commerce.—**Exports:** wheat, flour, corn, tobacco, flax seed, beans, pork, and lumber, sent to foreign parts. **Imports:** dry goods, hardware, wines, spirits, sugar, coffee.

Banks.—Fourteen in number.

Religion.—Catholics, episcopalians, presbyterians, friends, baptists, methodists, Swedenborgians, and some foreign and minor denominations. The clergymen are supported by voluntary subscription.

VIRGINIA.

Situation, &c.—Is 446 miles long and 324 miles broad, lies between 76 and 83 west longitude, and between 36 and 40 north latitude, and contains 70,000 square miles.

Boundaries.—Bounded by Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio river, on the north; by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east; by North Carolina, on the south; and by Kentucky, on the west.

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Division.—Virginia is divided into 82 counties, of which Richmond is the capital.

Soil.—Tobacco is grown till the land is exhausted and the spot deserted; hence good farms and large buildings are to be bought at a cheap rate. There are fertile vallies among the mountains. Less land cultivated in Virginia than elsewhere, for the climate is hot, and white men do not like to work among slaves.

Climate.—The same parallels as Morocco, Greece, Sicily, and Naples. Healthy among mountains; bad near the sea.

Inhabitants.—Refined, intelligent, independent, gay, hospitable.

Rivers.—Several navigable rivers. The Roanoke, James river, Elizabeth river, Kanaway river, York river, Rappahanock river, the Potomac; some minor rivers, and Chesapeake bay.

Minerals.Iron ore, gold, antimony, limestone, ochres, coal.

Trees.—Apple, crab, ash, aspen, birch, birch, catalpa, cherry, chestnut, cucumber tree, cypress, dogwood, elder, elm, hawthorn, hickory, juniper, linden, maple, mulberry, oak, pine, plane, poplar, sassafras, walnut, and some others. Raspberries and strawberries grow naturally. Fruit trees of almost every kind.

Birds.—Turkies in abundance, weighing from 12 to 30 pounds.

Insects.—The wood-tick or seed-tick is very troublesome to man and beast. Its bite very inflammatory. The insect destroyed by tobacco.

Animals.—Numerous in this state.

Agriculture.---Tobacco and Indian corn are largely cultivated on the eastern side of the mountains. Also white buckwheat, hemp, and cotton, in considerable quantities. During the whole winter, from the state of the weather, farmers can plough four days out of seven. The Hessian fly injurious to the wheat.

Cattle are fattened in great numbers for the eastern market. Merino sheep much raised. Hogs raised in the woods, where they feed on acorns.

Manufactures.---Wool, flax, and hemp; making rapid progress. Also gunpowder, saltpetre, and salt, oil, spirits, breweries, cabinet wares, flour, paper, tobacco, rope, wheat, sugar, tanneries, &c.

Mines.---Saltpetre, and lead.

Commerce inconsiderable. *Exports:* tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, lumber, tar, pitch, turpentine, beef, pork, &c.

Banks.---Several, and very respectable.

Canals.---Numerous.

Roads.---Good.

Religion.---Presbyterians, episcopalians, Roman catholics, baptists, methodists.

NORTH CAROLINA,

Situation and Extent.---Is 450 miles long and 180 broad. lies between 76 and 83 degrees west longitude, and 34 and 37 north latitude, is 34,000 square miles.

Boundaries.---By Virginia on the north; by the Atlantic Ocean on the east; by South Carolina

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of the south; and the state of Tennessee on the west.

Division.—North Carolina is divided into eight districts, and fifty-eight counties, of which Raleigh is the capital.

Soil.—Mostly swampy.

Climate.—Except in the upper country under the mountains, unhealthy. The changes of temperature are sudden and frequent. Often cold nights and hot days.

Rivers.—Many small navigable rivers.

Minerals.—Iron ore, gold, limestone.

Inhabitants.—Dissipated, litigious, ignorant, though in most parts hospitable.

Diseases.—Intermittent, inflammatory, and putrid fevers.

Manufactures.—Gunpowder, salt, iron, oil, paper, ropes.

Agriculture.—Great quantities of rice, some corn, and some cotton.

Commerce—Exports: Live cattle, tar, pitch, turpentine, lumber, Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, pork, lard, tallow, beeswax, medicinal roots and plants, &c.

Canals for commerce in abundance.

Religion.—Presbyterians, Moravians, Quakers, methodists, and baptists. The two last most numerous.

SOUTH CAROLINA,

Situation and Extent.—Is 200 miles long and

South Carolina

GUIDE TO

125 broad, lies between 32 and 35 degrees north latitude, and 78 and 81 west longitude, contains 20,000 square miles.

Boundaries and Divisions.—Bounded by North Carolina on the north; by the Atlantic Ocean on the east; and on the south and south-west by the Savannah river, and a branch of its head-waters, called Tugulo river, which divides this state from Georgia. South Carolina is divided into nine districts, and 38 counties, of which Columbia is the capital.

Soil.—All sorts are met with, and the face of nature exhibits a greater variety than any other state.

Climate.—Summer heat intense, Noxious vapours in July and August. Bilious fevers and other diseases. Winters mild.

Rivers.—The Savannah, one of the finest of the American rivers, runs through this state, navigable for 250 miles for vessels of 70 tons.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, lead, gold, slate, ochres, &c. &c.

Trees.—Near the waters are beech, willow, ash, elm, oak, birch, walnut, hickory; in swamps the cypresses, bay, maple and tupelo. Pine trees, elders, chsnuts. Snake root. Pink root in abundance, and other medicinal roots. In most of the southern states are the same trees, with cherries, cedars, cucumber trees, gum, iron wood, laurels, linden locust, maples, oaks of all sorts, 21 in number; sassafras, tulip tree, umbrella tree, walnut tree, &c.

Diseases.—Bilious and intermittent fevers for three months in autumn, consumption, influenza, serious and frequent.

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Inhabitants.—Elegant, polite, and hospitable to strangers.

Slavery carried on in this state.

News-papers.—Three daily and two weekly papers published at Charleston, and several others elsewhere in the state.

Agriculture of late years considerably attended to. Cotton, rice, Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, rye, barley, oats, are the produce. The plough is much used in the middle and upper country. In the lower the principal instruments are the hoe and the spade. Land is on an average from 6 to 40 dollars per acre.

Manufactures.—Iron works, oil mills, wheat mills, flaxseed oil, spirits, &c., coarse woollens.

Commerce.—**Exports:** chiefly cotton, rice, and tobacco. **Imports:** British manufactured goods from the two Indies, and limes from France.

Canals for the conveniency of commerce 14 miles, charge by water carriage 1½ dollar per cwt.

Banks.—Several. **Roads.**—Bad.

Religion.—Baptists 130 churches, independents 7 churches, methodists 200 churches, Jews, catholics, quakers, German and French protestants.

GEORGIA.

Situation and Extent.—Is 600 miles long and 250 broad, lies between 80 and 91 degrees west longitude, and 30 and 35 north latitude, contains 60,000 square miles.

Boundaries and Divisions.—South Carolina and

Tennessee on the north and north-east; by the Atlantic Ocean on the east; by Florida on the south; and by the river Mississippi on the west. Georgia was formerly divided into parishes, and afterwards into three districts, but lately into two districts, viz. Upper and Lower, which are subdivided into 24 counties, and has Millidgeville for its capital.

Soil.---Universally good and fertile, watered by numerous streams, which intersect the country in every part.

Climate.---On the boundaries of Georgia and Tennessee the finest in the United States. All the flat country is moist and unhealthy. The effluvia of the rice swamps very unhealthy during autumn.

Rivers.---The interior is intersected by navigable rivers in every direction. The Savannah is the principal.

Minerals.---Iron ore, lead ore, black lead, ochre.

Trees.---Oak, hickory, pine, cedar, walnut, mulberry. In the south, olives, figs, and pomegranates. On the low grounds ash, poplar, dogwood, and chestnut. The tea plant grows without cultivation near Savannah. The uplands are pine forests.

Animals.---Alligators destroy the hogs that pass near the rivers in spring.

Diseases.---Bilious and intermitten fevers in autumn in the low countries.

Inhabitants.---Friendly and hospitable.

Agriculture.---The productions are wheat, Indian corn, rice, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and potatoes.

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Tobacco and Indian corn flourish best. There are many wild grapes in the country.

Commerce—*Exports*: live stock, maize, rice, tobacco, indigo, flour, sago, tar, naval stores, canes, leather, deer skins, snake root, myrtle, and bees wax. *Imports*: foreign merchandize from France and England, and also from New York and Philadelphia. The New England states furnish butter, cheese, fish, potatoes, &c.

Roads.—No turnpike roads in the state.

Steam Boats on the Savannah.

Religion.—The denominations are presbyterians, methodists, baptists, episcopalians, and Roman catholics.

OHIO.

Situation, &c.—Between 28-30, and 42 degrees north latitude, and 8-32 and 7-43 west longitude. Is 228 miles long and 200 broad.

Capital.—Columbia, or Columbus; the largest town Cincinnati.

Soil.—Uneven in its surface, but not very high. The northern side of the hills the best soil.

Rivers.—Numerous, fit for navigation, and many small streams.

Climate.—Mild. Winters keen and clear. Summer hot. Spring wet. Autumn fine.

Minerals.—Iron ore, silver ditto, flint, lime stone, freestone, saltpetre, alum, Epsom salt.

Game.—The finest in America, of almost every

Ohio

GUIDE TO

Inhabitants.—Industrious, frugal, temperate, patriotic, religious, tolerably intelligent, enterprising.

Wages.—A labouring man gets from 58l. 10s. to 65l. A woman 31l. 10s. per annum. Mechanics get from 30s. to 40s. per week.

Provisions.—Flour 27s. per barrel of 196lbs., wheat 3s. 4d. per bushel, beef and mutton per lb. 2d. to 3d., veal 4d., pork 2½d. to 4½d., potatoes 2s. 3d. per bushel, fowls 10d. each, geese 2s. 3d. each, moist sugar 13d. a lb., porter 6½d. a quart, brandy 13s. 6d. to 18s. per gallon.

Clothing is dear.

Diseases.—Distressing head aches and fevers.

Newspapers.—At Cincinnati in 1817 two papers sold 1500 each weekly. There are many others in the state.

Agriculture.—The soil favourable for wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, indigo, and tobacco. Some districts are wonderfully fruitful. The fruits are numerous and good. The general price of uncultivated lands is two dollars. The bottom lands are the best. At the land office of Cincinnati public lands are sold at two dollars per acre, one fourth of the money paid at the time of purchase, one fourth two years after, one fourth in three years and the other fourth in four years, when, if not all paid, the land reverts to the State. The smallest quantity sold is a section of 160 acres. Not considered good for settlers.

Cattle.—A horse costs from 40 to 80 dollars, a cow from 10 to 12, a sheep 2.

Manufactures.—Cotton, wool, flour, nails,

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pottery, maple sugar, spirits, malt liquor, paper,
gunpowder, leather, flaxseed oil. hats, &c.

Commerce.—*Exports:* flour, pork, bacon, lard,
whiskey, peach brandy, beer, porter, pot and pearl
ashes, cheese, soap, candles, hemp, yarn, planks,
furs, &c. *Imports:* East India, European, and
New England goods, and various products from
neighbouring states.

Trades.—Tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, black-
smiths, masons and saddlers are very good trades.

Banks.—There are several.

Canals are projected.

Religion.—Methodists, presbyterians, seceders,
baptists, friends, Lutherans, and newlights.

KENTUCKY.

Situation, &c.—Is 250 miles long and 100
broad, lies between 81 and 89 degrees west lon-
gitude, and 31-30 and 39-30 north latitude; con-
tains 50,000 square miles.

Boundaries, &c.—On the north-west by the river
Ohio; on the west by Cumberland river; on the
south by North Carolina; on the east by Sandy
river, and a line drawn due south from its course,
till it meets the northern boundary of North
Carolina. It is divided into 14 counties, of which
Frankfort is the capital.

Soil.—Rich and fertile. Its produce almost
beyond belief. It is a rich deep loam, or a black

and reddish earth upon a bed of limestone. It is well watered and heavily timbered. The staple productions are wheat and tobacco, hemp, white clover, and wild rye.

Climate.—Delightful. Temperate in summer, mild in winter. The air dry and salubrious.

Rivers.—The Ohio flows above 800 miles through the state, and the Mississippi 74, besides many others.

Minerals.—Iron, lead, marble, limestone, freestone, chalk, nitre, &c.

Trees of every sort. The sugar maple abounds.

Inhabitants.—Acute, frank, high-spirited, hospitable, brave.

Diseases.—Intermitting and bilious fevers in summer; in winter pleurisy and rheumatism. Strangers liable to a diarrhoea on arrival, from the quality of the water.

Newspapers.—7 in number, 3 of these at Lexington, they are weekly.

Agriculture.—Farming is lucrative. Near Lexington wheat and rye produce 30 bushels per acre, Indian corn in high and rich ground from 50 to 60 and sometimes 75. Much hemp grown. Uncultivated land from 5 to 40 dollars per acre. The black oak and honey locust trees denote the richest lands.

Cattle.—Good working horse 30 dollars, saddle horse 100 ditto, a yoke of cattle 50 ditto, a good cow 10 to 12, a sheep 1½ to 1½. Every wealthy farmer has from 10 to 30 horses. Cattle are raised in great numbers. In 1817 prime farms with houses and offices, land cleared, cost 40 or 50 dollars an acre near Lexington. Land near Tennessee boundary from 10 to 20.

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Wages.---Plenty of employment for labourers. Manual labour high. Journeymen mechanics have from 1 to 1½ dollar per day, and board for only 2 dollars per week. Ohio boatmen gain 25 dollars a month. Tailors charge from 10 to 20 dollars for making a coat.

Provisions are cheap and abundant.

Clothing dear.

Rents.---A house of 5 good rooms from 100 to 200 dollars a year; for mechanics from 30 to 50. In the new settlements are only log houses; in the towns houses are of stone, brick, or wood.

Manufactures.---Cotton, wool, hemp, powder, salt, iron, nitre, spirits, maple sugar, paper, rope, copper, tin, oilcloths, carpets, &c.

Commerce.---Chiefly internal, carried down the Ohio. *Exports:* productions of the land, cattle, and whisky and peach brandy.

Canals are in preparation.

Bank.---Only one.

Slavery.---Extensive in this state.

Religion.---Principal sects presbyterians, methodists, and baptists.

TENNESSEE.

Situation, &c.---Is 360 miles long and 105 broad. lies between 81 and 91 degrees west longitude, and 33 and 36-30 north latitude.

Boundaries &c.---The north by Kentucky, and

part of Virginia; east by the Stone, Yellow, Iron, and Bald Mountains, which divide it from North Carolina; south by South Carolina and Georgia; west by the Mississippi. This extensive territory is divided into three districts; Washington, Hamilton, and Mero; and fourteen counties, of which Nashville is the capital.

Soil.---The hills, and even the small mountains of this state, are fertile to the very summit. Several millions of acres of rich land belong to the United States.

Climate.---The winter is so mild that the rivers are seldom frozen. In the low countries the heat is great in summer, and causes bilious and intermitting fevers, but the climate is in general salubrious.

Rivers.---The state is so well watered that there is scarcely any part more than 20 miles from a navigable stream.

Minerals.---Iron ore, lead, copperas, slate, gypsum, limestone, alum, nitre.

Trees.---Oaks, walnuts, beech, cedar, locust, ash, elm, mulberry, dogwood, sassafras, maple, sugar tree, papaw, cherry, cucumber.

Inhabitants.---Marked by simplicity and roughness, but are hospitable and generous. A taste for reading prevails among them. They are great lovers of liberty.

Diseases.---Pleurisy and rheumatism.

Agriculture.---Wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, indigo, rice, and cotton, thrive here luxuriantly. Fruit trees succeed extremely well. Herds of pigs run through the woods with the cows.

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Manufactures.—Cotton, nails, guns, leather, spirits, paper, copperas, Glauber salts, cables, gunpowder, maple sugar, saltpetre, &c.

Commerce.—*Exports:* cotton, tobacco, hemp, horses, live cattle, Indian corn, pork, fowls, potatoes, flour, saltpetre, flax, deer skins, ginseng, lumber, iron. *Staple productions* are saltpetre, cotton, hogs, and cattle. *Imports:* chiefly dry goods and groceries.

Religion.—Denominations are presbyterians, baptists, Roman catholics, protestants, episcopalians, and methodists.

Slavery is in this state.

INDIANA

Extent.—Is 280 miles long, and 150 miles broad.

Population.—Being a colony of recent formation, is less populous than any other state of the union, except that of the Mississippi. It is said to contain above 60,000 inhabitants.

Soil.—Along the Wabash, and most of the rivers that water this state, there are tracts of rich soil, which terminate in meadows, rising considerably above the former, adorned with copses of beautiful shrubs, and bounded by lofty forests. With some exceptions, the soil is fruitful; and, in the opinion of general Harrison, the finest country in all the western world is that which is bounded to the westward by Wayne, Franklin, and other counties of Indiana.

Climate.—In the upper parts, the climate is very friendly to health.

Minerals.—Among the mineral productions are iron, copperas, and coal; the sulphates of pot-ash and magnesia have been found in several caves; and salt-petre is also abundant.

Trees, &c.—The forests are full of the finest trees, and also abound with deer; but they at the same time afford shelter to the bears and wolves; and the rattle snake, and copper head snake, which are rarely seen on the low lands, infest the woody country.

Agriculture.—The soil is well adapted to maize, wheat, oats, rye, hemp, and tobacco. All European fruits thrive well. The vine flourishes. Cotton and sweet potatoes grow in the south.

Cattle and Swine may be easily reared, on account of the number of acorns. The offices for selling lands are at Vincennes on the Wabash, and Jeffersonville on the Ohio.

Manufactures.—Cloths of woollen, cotton, hemp, flax, nails, leather, spirits, wine, gunpowder, flour, maple sugar.

Newspapers.—There are several.

Inhabitants.—Sober, industrious, and cleanly.

Religion.—Chiefly baptists.

ILLINOIS.

Situation, &c.—Between 36-57 and 42-50 degrees north latitude.—This is but a very moderate settlement; it is 380 miles long and 300 broad.

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Capital.—Kaskaskia village, containing 160 families; it has a post-office, an office for the sale of lands, and publishes a weekly newspaper.

Soil.—The south part level and subject to inundation, making it too rich. A tract from the mouth of the Wabash, 80 miles long and 5 broad, is of this kind. Along the Little Wabash is a fine black mould. The soil of the meadows is generally fine, but they want water, which is only procured by wells.

Climate is excellent, except on the lowlands and borders of rivers. Severe frosts in winter.

Rivers.—The chief are the Illinois, Kaskaskia, and Stony rivers, all admitting of boat navigation. A want of mill streams.

Minerals.—Copper, alum, salt in abundance.

Trees in great quantity and variety, the same as in other states. There are many species of oak.

Animals.—The copper-head, prairie, and rattlesnakes are the venomous animals of the state.

Agriculture.—Fine crops of grain, flax, and hemp. Soil needs not manure. Hops, grapes, and hemp grow wild. Sugar trees abound; also mulberry trees. Great quantities of tobacco are raised. Wheat, peas, and Indian corn thrive, and all fruits. Maize is the staple production. A wagon costs 35 or 40 dollars. A strong waggon for the road 160 dollars. Military bounty lands often sold for half a dollar per acre.

Commerce.—Numbers of cattle for Baltimore and Philadelphia, and Spanish horses.

Manufactures.—Cloth, leather, spirits, flour, maple sugar.

Prices.—Wheat 2s. 4d. per bushel; beef

and pork 2d. per pound ; horses from 60 to 100 dollars, cows 10 to 20 do. ; a sow 3 to 5.

Wages Mechanics 1 to 1½ dollar per day. Bricks are laid at 8 dollars by the 1000, including lime.

Inhabitants.—Quarrelsome. The dirk used by all.

Settlements.—Chiefly on the Mississippi river, the Kaskaskia, and its branches, and more recently on the Wabash and Ohio.

Slavery exists in this state.

LOUISIANA.

Situation, &c.—Between 29 and 33 degrees north latitude, and 12-30 and 170 west longitude from Washington, and contains 45,860 square miles.

Capital—New Orleans.

Soil—Its fertility beyond example ; the crops of corn, tobacco, and cotton surprising ; the sugar cane also flourishes on it. The whole southern coast is a morass, without trees or shrubs, as far even as 30 miles from the sea. Some considerable tracts are liable to violent inundations from the rising of the waters of the Mississippi, and the breaking down of the embankments erected to guard against them.

Climate.—Regularly hot in summer, and in winter changeable : but in every part mild and healthy, except about the marshes at the mouth of

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the Mississippi, which are dangerous to Europeans, particularly New Orleans.

Rivers.—The country is abundantly watered, the Mississippi running through it, whence flow numerous minor streams. There are 5620 miles of navigation on the various rivers of this state. The navigation of the Mississippi sometimes dangerous to boats from the rising of floating timber.

Minerals.—Iron, silver, limestone, coal.

Trees.—The trees are of numerous kinds, and comprehend most of those found in the other states. The vine grows every where.

Beasts.—Wolves are numerous in the uninhabited parts, and when hungry approach dwelling houses. The alligator is in all the waters, but seldom attacks any thing but hogs and other tame animals. Numerous serpents infest the woods and low lands. There is also a light-grey venomous spider on the sand near the lakes.

Diseases.—Dysentery and bilious fever.

Agriculture.—Maize is cultivated throughout the state. It grows best where dogwood is found. Rice is cultivated in those parts that can be laid under water. Sugar canes, cotton, and tobacco, all flourish admirably in this state. It is favourable for silk manufactures, from the number of mulberry trees, and the means of preparing the silk. Hemp grows naturally: figs are cultivated; also the orange; peaches grow everywhere; the olive is common; the wild grape produces fine fruit throughout the state; bears, rats, ants, locusts, and numerous insects, hurt the agriculture. The lime is made of sea shells.

Provisions.—Price of boarding 1 dollar per day; in best houses 2 dollars.

Mississippi

GUIDE TO

Cattle.---There are from 1000 to 3000 calves in a season. Price of a ploughing ox 15 dollars, a cow the same price. Fat oxen bring from 6 to 10 dollars, horses from 26 to 60.

Commerce.---Very extensive, centering the trade of the western country; the profits immense. Between 3 and 400 sea vessels arrive and depart from New Orleans annually, their tonnage is calculated at 16,000 tons. Nearly 600 boats and 1300 barges also arrive from the west yearly.

Canals.---There are several. The communications for commerce are chiefly by water.

Religion.---Catholics.

Slavery abounds.

MISSISSIPPI.

Situation, &c.---Between 30 and 35 degrees north latitude, and between 11 and 14-30 west longitude from Washington. Length 340 miles breadth 150.

Capital.---Washington.

Soil.---Adapted to grow corn, sweet potatoes, indigo, cotton, esculent vegetables, and fruit. Large tracts are rich, well watered, and healthy.

Climate.---Mild and remarkably healthy.

Rivers.---The course of the Mississippi along the western frontier is 572 miles.---There are 2472 miles of navigation.

Minerals.---Coal.

Trees.---Ash, bay, cherry, cypress, cotton-wood.

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gum, hickory, mulberry, magnolia, oak, poplar, plumb, walnut, pine.

Animals.---Bears numerous, and do great injury to fruit and grain. Many alligators in the rivers, which devour hogs, goats and dogs, when they approach them. The wolf and cougar also destroy calves and hogs. The wild cat likewise destroys the pigs.

Population.---Small and much dispersed.

Agriculture.---Cotton and Indian corn the chief articles. Some rice, sugar cane, indigo, lemons.

Cattle.---Horned cattle numerous, some farmers have 1000 head. Horses not numerous, breed small and hardy. A cow and calf cost 12 dollars. Sheep not numerous.

Roads are in preparation.

Manufactures.---Cloths of woollen cotton, flax and hemp, tin-plate, tinneries, distilleries.

Commerce.---Chiefly at Natchez. *Exports*, beef, pork, and corn.

Steamboats to New Orleans 300 miles.

Slavery abounds.

TERRITORIES.

There are four territories which do not bear the names of states, because not yet admitted into the Union and allowed a representation, but they are under the general government.

GUIDE TO ALABAMA.

Situation &c.---Between 30 and 35 degrees north latitude. Was formerly the eastern portion of Mississippi. Contains about 40,000 square miles, and has Washington for its capital.

Soil.---There is much low swampy land. Some well-timbered, some rich meadow soil. The best soil for agriculture is between the Alabama and Tombighee rivers. In general the soil of the valleys is a mixture of clay and loam on a bed of limestone.

Climate.---Great heat in the low southern parts. In general very healthy.

Rivers.---The Mobile the chief. There are in all the rivers 2700 miles of navigation.

Minerals.---Iron in great quantities, coal.

Trees.---Pine, cypress, cane, sour orange trees, oak, hickory, cedar, poplar, elm, ash, walnut, mulberry.

Animals.---Alligators abound; snakes in the marshy and woody places, &c.

Population.---About 33,000, much dispersed. Rapidly increasing, and will doubtless soon become a State.

Agriculture.---Grand article is cotton. Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and yams, would prosper. Also Indian corn and rye. Lands sold in 1810 for from 4 to 6 dollars per acre. The highest price was 24 dollars. In 1817 the value of those lands was nearly doubled.

Commerce.---Increasing rapidly. Navigation expeditious to Europe.

Canals in preparation.

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MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

Situation. &c.---Between 41-50 and 45-20 degrees north latitude, and 5-12 and 9 west longitude, from Washington. Its length from north to south 250 miles, breadth from east to west 160

Capital.---Detroit, a place of importance, the point from which traders start in the annual voyages among the Indians to purchase furs, and to which the neighbouring tribe resort for gunpowder, liquors, and other European articles.

Soil.---Fine meadow lands, extensive forests. There are about 20 millions of acres of excellent soil, 8 millions of which are ceded to the United States, 200,000 of which are sold.

Climate.---Healthy, though hot in summer and cold in winter.

Rivers. &c.---Country well watered. Numerous rivers. Fine mill streams. Lakes abounding with fish. 1789 miles of navigable water.

Trees.---Almost every kind.

Population in 1812 was only 12,000.

Agriculture.---Maize, oats, barley, wheat, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, peas. Orchards of apples, pears, and peaches are common. Plenty of cider. The blackbirds hurt the crops very much.

Diseases.---Chiefly bilious and intermitting fevers.

Manufactures.---Hats, leather, whisky, brandy, soap, candles, woollen cloth, flax stuffs, &c.

Commerce.---Exports: chiefly cider, apples, and fish. Imports: beef, pork, cheese, butter, whisky.

Lands.---The public lands may be had at Detroit.

at the land-office, at 2 dollars an acre, in tracts of 160 acres. One fourth paid down, and 5 years credit for the rest.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

Situation, &c.---Between 42-30 and 49-37 degrees north latitude, and 7-20 west longitude from Washington, and contains 147,000 square miles.

Soil.---On Green Bay the lands receding from the shore are beautiful, and covered with fine forest. The surface is high meadows.

Climate.---Remarkably healthy.

Rivers and Lakes make it very valuable for water communication. The Mississippi extends along the Western side. There are 8,100 miles of navigable waters.

Minerals.---Silver, lead, copper.

Trees.---Oak, ash, elm, beech, maple, redwood, sumach, hickory, hazel, walnut, poplar, honey locust, pine, birch.

Agriculture.---A very small part yet cultivated.

Population as yet very thin.

Commerce may in time be great from its conveniences.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

Situation, &c.---Between 29 and 49 degrees north latitude, and 12-50 and 32 west longitude.

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from Washington. Length from south to north 1400 miles, breadth from east to west 886 Area 985,250 square miles.

Capital.---St. Louis.

Soil.---Extensive alluvial tracts on all the rivers, which, where not exposed to inundation, are of the first quality and of almost inexhaustible fertility. There is much high prairie, or meadow land.

Climate.---Very fine, though subject to extremes of heat and cold.

Rivers and Lakes numerous. The Missouri is navigable for large boats 3000 miles, the Arkansas 1200, &c.

Minerals.---Lead, iron, copper, limestone, marble, gypsum, coal, alum, nitre, ochre; clays, black, blue, and red. Salt in abundance, &c.

Trees.---Cotton wood, swamp maple, plumb, sumach, hazel, sycamore, aspen, popaw, willow, nettle-tree, hackberry, persimon, cedar, mulberry, chesnut, oaks, iron-wood, crab, vines, &c.

Animals.---Wild horses, buffalos numerous, goats in flocks. The grizzly bear is an enemy to man.

Birds.---Turkeys, geese, game of all sorts in abundance.

Population.---About 23,000.

Agriculture.---Fine crops of cotton may be produced, also of tobacco, flax, and hemp. On the elevated tract are produced 30 bushels of wheat, and 80 of maize per acre, and some tracts will even yield 50 bushels of wheat and 100 of maize per acre. In all the districts Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buck wheat, and flax, are cultivated. Potatoes, apples, pears, and peaches, grow rapidly.

Commerce.—In 1803 large quantities of beef were sold at 2 dollars per cwt. Cattle and hogs are shot in the woods, where the meat is cut up, salted, and packed for market. Salt, live stock, beef, pork, beaver, tallow, bees wax, honey, peltries, saltpetre, grain, are the chief articles of trade. Pork 2½ to 3½ dollars per cwt. Beef sells now at 4 dollars and a half per cwt.

Lands.—45 millions of acres, purchased by the United States from the Indians.

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ABSTRACT

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RELATIVE TO

EMIGRATION.

By the act 23 G. 2. c. 13: If any person shall contract with, or endeavour to persuade, or seduce any artificer in the Manufactures of Great Britain, to go into any foreign country, not belonging to the crown of Great Britain; and shall be thereof convicted, in twelve months, in the king's bench, or at the assizes; he shall for every such person forfeit 500*l.* and be imprisoned in the common gaol for twelve months, and till payment of the forfeiture; and for a second or other subsequent offence, shall forfeit 1000*l.* and be imprisoned two years, and till payment, s. 1, 2. 23 G. 2. c. 60. s. 1, 2. 25 G. 2. c. 67. s. 6, 7.

By the 23 G. 2. c. 13. If any person shall put on board any vessel not bound directly to some of the British dominions, any tools or utensils, or part thereof proper for either the *wollen or silk manufactures*; he shall forfeit the same, and 200*l.* s. 3.

And any officer of the customs may seize, and secure in some of the king's warehouses, all such

tools and utensils as shall be found on board any such vessel; and the same, after condemnation, shall be publickly sold. s. 4.

And if the master or captain shall knowingly permit any of the said tools or utensils to be put on board his ship; he shall forfeit 100l. and if it is a king's ship he shall also forfeit his office, and be incapable of any office under the crown. s. 5.

And if any officer of the customs shall take any entry outward, or sign any sufferance for shipping or exporting any the said tools, or knowingly permit the same to be done; he shall forfeit 100l. and his office, and be incapable of any office under the crown. s. 6.

All which said penalties on this act shall be half to the king, and half to him that shall prosecute. s. 7.

And by the 14 G. 3. c. 71. If any person shall put on board any vessel not bound directly to some port in *Great Britain or Ireland*, any tools or utensils, or part thereof, proper for the *cotton or linen manufactures*; he shall forfeit the same, and also 200l. s. 1.

And by the 21 G. 3. c. 37. If any person shall put on board or pack in order to be put on board any vessel not bound directly to any port in *Great Britain or Ireland*, or shall bring to any wharf or other place in order to be so put on board any such vessel, any machine, engine, tool, press, paper, utensil or implement, or any part, model or plan thereof, proper for the *woollen, cotton, linen, or silk manufactures*; one justice, on complaint upon oath by one witness, may issue his warrant to seize the same, together with the package and

other goods (be), and him or s to such pose to priated, tained, a assizes of fusal so house of sions, an And on upon inc all the sai in the co twelve m paid. s. 1

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other goods packed therewith (if any such there be), and to bring the person complained of before him or some other justice; and if he shall not give to such justice a satisfactory account of the purpose to which the same are intended to be appropriated, the justice shall cause the same to be detained, and bind the party to appear at the next assizes or quarter sessions, and on neglect or refusal so to do, shall commit him to the gaol or house of correction until the next assizes or sessions, and until delivered by due course of law. And on conviction at such assizes or sessions, upon indictment or information, he shall forfeit all the said goods, and also 200*l*. and be imprisoned in the common gaol or house of correction for twelve months, and until the forfeiture shall be paid. *s. 1.*

Finally: By the 23 *G. 3. c. 60.* If any person shall contract with or endeavour to persuade any artificer concerned in printing calicoes, cottons, muslins or linens of any sort, or in preparing any blocks, plates, engines, tools, or utensils for such manufactory, to go out of the kingdom, and be convicted thereof in the king's bench or at the assizes, he shall forfeit 500*l*. and be imprisoned for 12 months; for a second offence 1000*l*. and be imprisoned for two years.

And if any person shall export or attempt to export any blocks, plates, engines, tools, or utensils, commonly used in the calicoe, cotton, muslin, or linen printing manufactures; he shall forfeit the same, and also 500*l*. to be recovered in the courts at *Westminster*.

And any officer of the ship conniving thereto

shall forfeit 500l; and if it is a king's ship, he shall also be incapacitated.

FRAUDS.

The following frauds are sometimes practised upon Emigrants at Liverpool: they need only to be named, in order to be avoided. Impostures frequently await the arrival of Emigrants, and in the garb of friends attend them till they leave the shore: they first undertake to conduct them to good and cheap lodgings, and to a broker who will get them easily through the Custom House, to the most eligible Vessels in the Port, and to the Captain who will take them cheapest. Then they pretend to accompany them to the best shops for laying in their Ship-stores, for all of which pretended services a commission is expected.

Other swindlers are often standing about the Docks, and contrive to get into conversation with the stranger, or emigrant: after which they attempt to draw him into some Public House. If this succeeds, they are soon followed by others of the gang, when they try to introduce gaming, and sometimes empty the Emigrants pockets before they leave him.

I am informed of one man that was fleeced of 39 guineas, in this way at Liverpool: another man brought to the above-named port, four Country Bank Notes, value £5. each, all payable in London. Being a stranger, many refused to change them: at last he went to a Coach Office, where

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they gave him £17. in Bank of England Notes for his four £5. Notes, and would give him no more; on his refusing to take them, he was told he might go to his purpose. Another Emigrant paid a pretended broker, £2. 2s, to get him passed through the Custom House, this he neglected to do, and when the vessel sailed, his name was not on the Muster Roll.

Some Emigrants have put their Certificates into the hands of these Emigrant Brokers, to see whether they were such as would do: when they have been kept, copied, and other person has passed by them, before the real owner was presented to the inspecting officers: and there are instances where the real owners of such Certificates, have been refused going, on this account.

In order to avoid these snares, it is only necessary for the Emigrant with a Certificate, to go directly to the Custom House, enquire for the inspecting officer, shew his Certificate, say whither he means to go, by what vessel, Captain's name, what luggage he has, &c. and it will be regularly entered, and himself passed for 1s. 6d.

The Custom House is the best place to learn what vessels are in port, and when they will sail; and it is well not to pay any part of the passage money, until the Emigrant has passed the Custom House.

POOR EMIGRANTS,

who cannot pay their passage, may bind themselves to serve a certain term of years. When they arrive in America they are advertised by their trade, and disposed of by the captain. The servitude is usually three years, when the servant is

free: most of these persons may gain a property and do well. Feron calls these

REDEMPTIONERS.

A practice which has been often referred to in connection with this country, naturally excited my attention. It is that of individuals emigrating from Europe without money, and paying for their passage by binding themselves to the captain, who receives the produce of their labour for a certain number of years.

Seeing advertisements of which, I visited the ship, in company with a boot-maker of Philadelphia:

" THE PASSENGERS

" On board the brig *Bubona*, from Amsterdam,
 " and who are willing to engage themselves for a
 " limited time, to defray the expences of their pas-
 " sage, consist of persons of the following occu-
 " pations, besides women and children, viz. 18
 " farmers, 2 bakers, 2 butchers, 8 weavers, 3 tay-
 " lora, 1 gardener, 3 masons, 1 mill-sawyer, 1
 " white-smith, 2 shoe-makers, 3 cabinet-makers,
 " 1 coal-burner, 1 barber, 1 carpenter, 1 stock-
 " ing-weaver, 1 cooper, 1 wheelwright, 1 brewer,
 " 1 locksmith. Apply on board of the *Bubona*,
 " opposite Callowhill-street, in the river Dela-
 " ware, or to W. ODLIN and Co. No. 38, South
 " Wharves.

" Oct. 2."

As we ascended the side of this hulk, a most revolting scene of want and misery presented itself. The eye involuntarily turned for some relief from the horrible picture of human suffering, which

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this living sepulchre offered. Mr. ~~man~~ enquired if there were any shoe-makers on board. The captain advanced: his appearance bespoke his office; he is an American, tall, determined, and with an eye that flashes with Algerine cruelty. He called in the Dutch language for shoe-makers, and never can I forget the scene which followed. The poor fellows came running up with unspeakable delight, no doubt anticipating a relief from their loathsome dungeon. Their clothes, if rags deserve that denomination, actually perfumed the air. Some were without shirts, others had this article of dress, but of a quality as coarse as the worst packing cloth. I enquired of several if they could speak English. They smiled, and gabbled, "No Engly, no Engly,---one Engly talk ship." The deck was filthy. The cooking, washing, and necessary departments were close together. Such is the mercenary barbarity of the Americans who are engaged in this trade, that they crammed into one of those vessels 500 passengers, 80 of whom died on the passage. The price for women is about 70 dollars, men 80 dollars, boys 60 dollars. When they saw at our departure that we had not purchased, their countenances fell to that standard of stupid gloom which seemed to place them a link below rational beings. From my heart I execrated the European cause of their removal, which is thus daily compelling men to quit the land of their fathers, to become exiles in a foreign clime: yet Americans can think and write such sentiments as the following: "We rejoice with the patriotic Hollanders at the return of the illustrious house of Orange to their first magistracy,

"and do not wonder at their enthusiastic joy upon the occasion, when they remember that this ancient family have been always the gallant and zealous defenders of the rights and liberties of the Dutch people."

An interesting occurrence is said to have taken place the other day, in connection with the German Redemptioners (as by a strange misnomer the Dutch are denominated). A gentleman of this city wanted an old couple to take care of his house; a man, his wife, and daughter were offered to him for sale; he purchased them. They proved to be his father, his mother, and sister!!!

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Form of Certificate.

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed, inhabitants of
in the County of do
hereby certify, that the Bearer A. B. who has hereunto first
subscribed his name, is years of age, feet
inches high, has eyes, hair, complexion,
and is by trade a in which business he has
been employed all his life.

As witness our hands, this day of in the
year One Thousand Eight Hundred and

A. B.

C. D. Minister,

E. F. Churchwarden.

Witness, Y. Z.

LANCASHIRE.—Y. Z. of in the said County,
maketh Oath and saith, that he was present, and saw the several
persons whose names are subscribed at the foot of the Certificate,
hereunto annexed, severally sign and subscribe the same in their
own proper hand writing, and that the name "Y. Z." sub-
scribed as a witness to the said signatures, is of the proper hand
writing of the deponent.

Sworn before me, one of his Majesty's }
Justices of the Peace for the said } Y. Z.
County.

G. H. Magistrate.

I the said Justice do hereby certify, C. D. is a Minister, and
E. F. a Churchwarden, of

Given under my hand, this day of
in the year

G. H. Magistrate.

H E

Instructions to Emigrants.

A reference to the foregoing acts of parliament will shew, what description of persons may lawfully leave the United Kingdom.

The first step is to procure a certificate, signed by the Minister of the Church and Churchwarden; and countersigned by a resident Magistrate, stating that the person about to emigrate, is not, nor has been employed in any of the prohibited trades or manufactures—this is the regular mode.—But the oath of the party to this effect, certified by a respectable resident, at the port from which the passage is taken, and to whom the passenger has been long known, will enable him to pass the Custom House. On the emigrant's arrival at the port from which he intends to sail, he should ascertain, whether his certificate be sufficient, which he may soon learn at the Custom House; and take care not to pay for his passage, until he be assured, that he will be allowed to go.

Vessels may be found preparing to sail for some part of the United States, at the ports of London, Bristol, and Glasgow; but the most in number and the greatest choice, are to be found at Liverpool, where, vessels are almost always taking freight, for every port of the United States, except during the spring months; when on account of the heat of the approaching season; few sail for Charlestown, and the more southern Ports.

The next step is to make an arrangement with the

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captain of the vessel as to the time of sailing and accommodation. There are two situations for passengers in each vessel, i. e. the cabin and steerage. In the cabin an individual will have to pay, from 35 to 45 guineas for his passage, and in the steerage from 7 to 10l. lesser sums than these are occasionally taken, especially when a number engage together. The cabin passengers, at these prices, are supplied by the captain, with provisions for the voyage, including porter, spirits, and even wine.---The steerage passenger is only entitled to fresh water, and the use of fire for cooking. The next thing is, to provide necessaries for the voyage: these for both sorts of passengers will consist of a bed and bedding: which may be had at the shops in all the seaports, made up in a suitable manner; and may frequently be sold after the voyage for the sum they cost.---Flannel waistcoats and drawers should be provided by each passenger; also a small quantity of medicines, such as rhubarb, salts, cream of tartar, and magnesia; these may be necessary, not only to the preservation of health, but of life; for the change of situation, exercise, diet, air, &c. often produce such changes in the body, as, without a judicious use of these kind of medicines, might be highly injurious to the health, if not fatal.---It would also be well for delicate persons to provide a little preserved fruit, eggs, &c.---The steerage passenger will have to lay in a stock of provisions also for the passage; which it would be well to calculate at two months, although it may sometimes be performed in one, and the articles most necessary and useful will be hung beef, dried fish, ham tongues,

biscuits, potatoes and porter, also tea coffee, sugar and treacle.---Some tin or other metal vessels, will also be wanted, to cook in and eat out of: pots and glasses are so apt to be broken.---These articles may be cheaply packed in small hampers, or butter firkins, with the passengers name written thereon: and the word stores---these must be sent on board just before the vessel is expected to sail. Nothing remains but to take care not to miss the passage, by being absent at the time of sailing; (which sometimes happens) and to be as cheerful and good natured to the passengers as possible, in order to render the passage agreeable and delightful.

Most articles of furniture being cheaper in the United States than in England, it is imprudent to take any thing of that kind, because they are liable to be damaged.---Feather beds and bedding on the contrary, should be taken. For packing clothes, &c. trunks are preferable to heavy clumsy boxes.

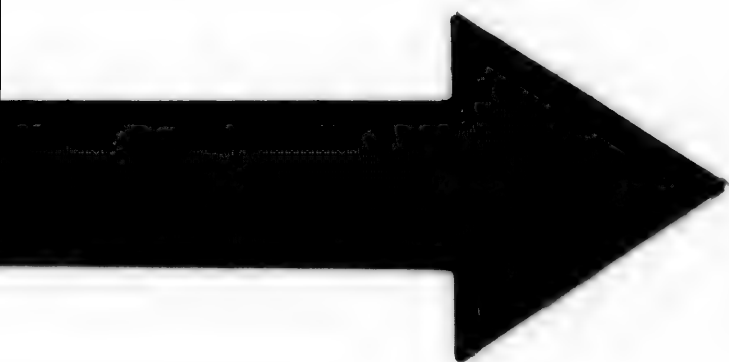
The port in the United States to which the emigrant ought to sail, will depend upon the place where he intends to settle; for this purpose, he ought to examine a Map of the United States.

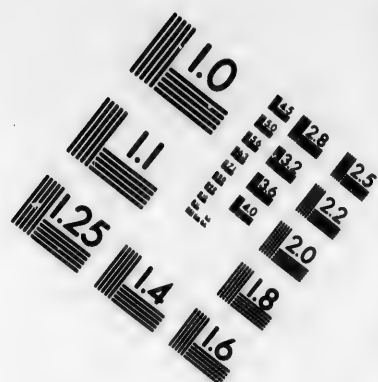
For a very great proportion of the emigrants, the countries west of the Alleghany Mountains, that is, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee or the Illinois, are most preferable; and to these parts Baltimore is the best port, and the best way will be to go from thence to Wheeling, on the Ohio; 95 miles below Pittsburg; this road being much less difficult. The emigrant should not forget to provide some cold meat, to be ready in

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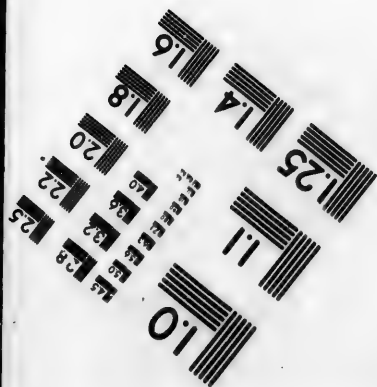
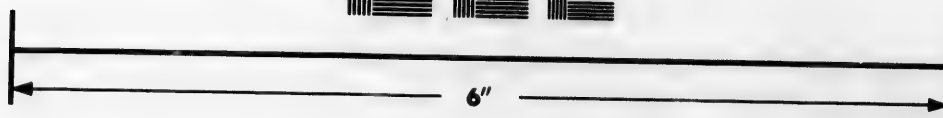
case of sea-sickness: fowls or veal would be best. For general sea stores, the quantity and quality will depend upon the number to be provided for, and also on the season of the year.—If there are children, some oatmeal and treacle will be very useful and wholesome, much more so than salt provisions. To which add, tea, coffee, sugar, biscuits, butter, cheese, hams, salt, soap, candles, &c. sufficient to last at least eight weeks; particularly for Baltimore, as vessels are a week or ten days in going up the Chesapeake. A due regard to cleanliness, is recommended during the voyage; and the admission of as much air, between decks, as the weather will permit: with a few bottles of vinegar to sprinkle the floor occasionally, and fumigation will be salutary, which may be easily done, by putting a piece of red hot iron into a kettle of pitch.—On landing at the desired Port, if the emigrant has any letters of introduction, he should deliver them immediately: then his friends may probably assist him in finding a proper place, where his family may rest a few days. —His next care will be to land his luggage, and lodge them in a place of safety.—If he has no letter of introduction, to any one in the place where he lands, he ought to be on his guard; for in all the American Ports, a great number of small stores are established, for the sale of spirituous liquors, &c. many of these are kept by the natives of Great Britain: and some of those who keep them are so selfish, as to induce Emigrants to remain in the city, under various pretences; but in reality, to tempt them to spend their money with them.—So many Emigrants arrive at all the principal Ports







A resolution test chart featuring various patterns of vertical black bars of different widths and spacings. Each pattern is accompanied by a numerical value indicating its resolution. The values include 1.0, 1.1, 1.25, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8, 2.0, 2.2, 2.5, 2.8, 3.2, 3.6, 4.0, 4.5, 5.0, 5.6, 6.3, 7.1, 8.0, and 9.0. The patterns are arranged in a grid-like fashion, with some larger patterns at the top left and smaller ones towards the bottom right. The background is white, and the bars are solid black. The numbers are printed in a bold, sans-serif font next to their respective bar patterns. Some numbers are enclosed in small black boxes, while others are not. The overall layout is clean and professional, typical of technical documentation or product specifications.



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in the United States, that there is very little chance of procuring employment in them, and most of the distress, which has been reported to exist in America, has been suffered by those, who have imprudently lingered in the cities, until their money was exhausted. If the Emigrant intends to go to the countries east of the Alleghanies, he ought not to stay above two or three days in the city; and he will find that great numbers of waggons set off from Philadelphia to Pittsburg; or from Baltimore to Pittsburg, or Wheeling every day; the charge both for passengers and luggage, is from five to seven dollars per hundred weight; but the men may go cheaper if they chuse to walk.

The waggoners travel with great economy, many of them carry a camp kettle, in which they cook their food; and some have a bed in their waggon, in which they sleep at night.---A traveller who chooses a similar mode may travel very cheap, or there are plenty of inns on the road, where he may have a bed at a very reasonable rate. When the Emigrant arrives at Pittsburg or Wheeling, he finds great numbers arriving there daily, and therefore here, is very little chance of getting employment;---but having occasion for information, it will be prudent to stop a few days, to make the necessary enquiry.---If he deems it necessary to descend the Ohio, he had best enquire for one or more families, who intend going to the same neighbourhood with himself, whom he may join in the purchase of an ark, (a kind of vessel) in which families descend that river.---These arks are built for sale, for the conveyance of families and produce; they are flat-bottomed, square at

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the ends, and all of the same size ; being 50 feet long and 14 broad. These arks are covered ; the usual price 75 dollars each ; which will serve 3 or 4 families, as they carry from 25 to 30 tons ; and can frequently be sold for nearly what they cost, 6 or 800 miles lower down the river.---There are Pilots at Louisville, who conduct the boats over the Falls of Shipping Port, and charge two dollars for pilotage.

The Emigrant being arrived on the Ohio, his next step is a very important one ; and as emigrants are of so many descriptions, no general rule will apply to all : it will therefore be best, to apply our remarks to each class separately.

A labourer who has all the requisites of a farmer has nothing to fear in America.---Many Farmers have more land than they can well manage ; ask them the reason, they reply, they want help.---An assistant would enable them to cultivate a portion of land which from being neglected, is now over-run with weeds. The Emigrant cannot expect full wages at first, but if he be attentive, he may in one year, become so expert as to obtain what is usually paid to husbandmen ; that is, from twelve, to fifteen dollars per month, and board. Employment being obtained, a very difficult thing yet remains to be done. The man he lives with, and works for, probably makes his own cyder, some of which is distilled into brandy : both these articles are liberally kept in the Farmer's house.---The Emigrant is freely supplied with them, and can buy them cheap elsewhere ; but if he indulges in them too freely, particularly spirits, he will acquire a bad habit, and ruin all his future prospects.

---If his conduct be proper, he may associate with the sons of the neighbouring Farmers, many of whom know, that their ancestors, became proprietors of land from a similar beginning.

Before a man can become a complete American Farmer, he must learn to handle the axe dexterously, and to distinguish the different species of trees, and know whether they will suit the purpose for which they are wanted.

The second class of Emigrants are those who have trades or professions, but yet are too poor to begin business for themselves; their object therefore is to procure employment: this is generally excessively scarce in the sea ports, but which the country will abundantly furnish. If his trade or profession is followed in the City, he may enquire for work, but if unsuccessful he ought not to remain there above two or three days.—During his stay, he ought to enquire among those of his own profession where he is likely to find employment, and they may probably furnish him with references that may be useful to him. In travelling he ought not to be sparing in his enquiries, he is in no danger of receiving a rude answer even if he should ask a Squire (so Justices are called.) In America it is expected, that every man should attend to his business; and if a man be out of employment, it is considered natural to enquire for some.—He ought to make his situation and profession known, at the taverns where he stops, and rather court than shun conversation with the company he finds, as he may seldom meet with a repulse.

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own business, he has all the advantages of the first man in agriculture. The countries west of the Alleghany Mountains, are far the most advantageous, of any part of America, to Emigrants of this or the former description.

When they arrive at the head of the Ohio, the facility of descending that river opens to them a vast field in which labour must find a good market for ages yet to come; the vast tract of fine land yet unoccupied, will induce such a desire for farming, that labourers or other professions, will engage therein, whenever they can obtain property to purchase land; for this reason it will be a long time, before labour will be so redundant as to loose its value.

The Emigrant possessed of some property, say from 200 to 1000*l.*, has more need of caution than either of the former, but no knowledge will be so useful to him, as what results from his own observation and experience.

He is advised to deposit his money in a Bank, or on Government Stock, immediately on his landing.

He should not be too hasty in determining in what line of business he will engage himself and his capital, as designing men will probably be tempting him to enter into speculations which may be ruinous: until he has acquired a sufficient knowledge of men and things, it is dangerous for him to engage in business.---He should if possible, take with him letters of introduction, to some men of business in the United States, whom he might occasionally consult: should he decide on mercantile business or keeping a store; he should by all

means get a situation in a merchant's counting house, or in a store for a year at least ; though his wages be small he will still be a gainer.

If he adopts agriculture, he ought to procure an assistant if possible, who understands the management of crops and the mode of working land ; if he cannot obtain such a man, he must keep on good terms with his neighbours, who will cheerfully tell him what is necessary to be done, ---In purchasing land, he ought not to depend entirely on his own judgment, unless he has made a tour through the country, and attentively considered the subject.

In a great many trades or professions, the Emigrant with a capital may meet with less difficulty than any of the former, if he acts with caution ; much depends on making a judicious choice of the place where he fixes his business :---In most trades, the country beyond the Alleghany Mountains, say Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, are the most advantageous of any in the Union ; the profits being greater and the expence of living much less, the climate is also more suitable to European constitutions, the heat of Summer and the cold of Winter being much less, than the Atlantic States. If he should keep journeymen, he is advised not to exact that servility of behaviour, which is expected in other countries ; he may be faithfully served without it.

The Emigrant who goes to America with the intention of farming, should take with him some seed wheat of the best kinds, perhaps the Syrian wheat might be worth a trial ; it has a better chance of answering in America than in England

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and particularly South of 42 degrees Latitude; also a small quantity of lucern, saintfoin and vetches; the roots of the two former would be preferable; it is also adviseable to take a small bag of hay seeds, from a good meadow.---Farming implements well adapted to the different purposes, may be had in any part of the United States.---He has the choice of any climate from 29 to 44 degrees north latitude, being suitable for the growth of sugar, cotton and grain.---If he means to grow sugar, he must go south of 81½ degrees; if cotton, South of 36 degrees, for corn, the best is from 36 to 41 degrees; farther north, the severity and length of the winters make it more disagreeable. An Emigrant Farmer, ought not to set up his own opinion and practice against those of the old settlers; many things which appear to him to be wrong will prove to be right; and if he cultivates the good-will of his neighbours and follows their advice, he will not go wrong.---He will find the succession of crops and mode of culture vary much from that in England; and that a different climate will greatly change the order of things. He will find his rye harvest to commence in June, that of wheat soon after, the oats follow next, and afterwards the hay crop, then come the potatoes, and lastly the indian corn. If he purchases, and settles upon what is called "wild land," his first work should be, to plant a peach and apple orchard; and place them alternately, say one peach between two apple trees, the latter 30 feet asunder. The peach tree soon comes to maturity and is short lived, they will be of little value when the apple trees want the room

—In the woody region, the axe is the chief implement in the settler's hands, and he feels a repugnant at destroying so much fine timber; but this feeling soon subsides: and if he proceeds to the Illinois, the North West Territories, or West of the Mississippi, the Prairies will let him settle without much trouble.

In the early part of the settlement, on the rich countries beyond the Alleghanies, Agues were very prevalent, and it will perhaps be found, that countries in a state of nature, have a tendency to produce it, in proportion to their fertility; from the vast vegetable matter which decays in autumn. The new settler has no means of avoiding this evil, but by precaution and preventatives; by a judicious choice of situation, he may render himself and family less liable to its attacks.—It is very natural for first settlers to adopt the alluvion of rivers, both on account of its fertility and the convenience of removing the produce; and in so doing, they sacrifice their health, to these local advantages.—Some of these valleys are as healthy as the uplands, but this is where the river neither overflows its banks, nor is there any stagnant water in the neighbourhood. As to precautions, the Emigrant must be apprized, that, in these countries the dews are very copious, and begin to fall before sunset.—Let him avoid either the dew or rain; or, if he should be unavoidably exposed thereto, he must take off his wet clothes as soon as possible, and if he has flannel shirts, changing them after copious perspiration, he will find beneficial.—Much depends upon the quality of the water used in his family; the purer this is, the

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better. The settler may discover if there be sulphur in the water, by laying a piece of bright silver therein, which in that case turns black.—A little of the inner bark of any of the oaks, infused in a glassful, turns the water black; if it contains iron. Paper stained blue, by the petals of any flower of that colour being rubbed upon it, turns green by being dipped in water, impregnated with alkali; and red if an acid.

The settler may, with very little trouble, brew his own ale, barley being cultivated west of the Alleghanies, and hops grow wild in abundance; the use of that beverage is supposed to be a preventive of the ague:—Most families imagine they have a remedy for this complaint all differing from one another.—The Physicians, in the western country, treat it with bark and laudanum; of these the Emigrant ought to lay in a sufficient quantity, to apply in case of need.

Emigrants to this country are almost of every Nation in Europe; but it is a remarkable fact, that the Germans, Dutch, and Swiss, succeed much better than those from any other country:—This is not so much owing to their greater industry or economy, as to the more judicious mode they adopt in settling.—These people emigrate in companies, lay down plans, and send agents over in whom they can confide. He purchases a suitable quantity of land and prepares the way: when their arrangements are made, they go over in a body.—This mode has many and great advantages; and its beneficial effects are conspicuous in almost every part of the United States, particularly in the states of New York, New Jersey, and

GUIDE TO

Pennsylvania; in all which States they are in possession of the best lands—Some of these colonies besides the tie of interest, have another bond of union, i. e. similarity of sentiments and belief in religious matters; but perhaps what has most powerfully induced them to adopt this mode of emigration, is the circumstance, of using a language different from the general language of the United States, which is much less inconvenient to a colony, than it would be to an individual person or family.

In the commencement of the settlement of any particular district, the progress of improvement is slow, until a grist and a saw mill are erected; after which it is much more rapid.

By the help of a saw mill, every planter in the vicinity is soon able to erect a handsome farm house, and the grist mill enables them to grind their wheat into flour, fit for a market; then they boldly engage hands, to enable them to convert the forests into fields, yielding luxuriant crops.—These two mills are the most necessary and useful objects in a new colony; although there are many others; such as roads, bridges, &c. all of which are much sooner effected, by the united efforts of a colony, than by individual families.

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Further Instructions to the Emigrant.

1st, When an emigrant arrives in America, who intends to settle there and has fixed upon the state in which he intends to settle, it is advisable to report himself to the office of one of the courts of record, in the state which he has chosen, and there set forth his name, birth-place, age, nation and prior allegiance; also the country which he left to come to the United States, and the place of his intended settlement: in general, forms of this report, will be furnished him by the Clerk of the Court, by whom the report will be made and filed, a certificate of this must be kept and produced at the time of applying for admission to citizenship, which admission cannot be obtained until five years after the date of this certificate.

2nd, Three years before an Alien can be naturalized, he must appear before one of the Courts of Record, within the state where he may be, and there declare on oath, that it is, in good faith, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce all allegiance to any Sovereign, Prince, Potentate, or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the Prince, Potentate, or Sovereign; whereof he may, at the time, be a citizen or subject. This oath may be made at any time after the report of arrival, or even at the same time, and the clerk of the court also gives a certificate,

that this oath has been duly made, which certificate also must be kept and produced when application is made for naturalization.

3rd, The applicant, after producing both these certificates, must on oath declare, before the court, that he will support the constitution of the United States: he must also satisfy the court by two respectable citizens, who know, and will testify, that he has resided within the United States *five* years at least: and in the state where he applies to be admitted a Citizen at least one year, the clerk of the court will then give him a certificate of naturalization, to be kept and produced, whenever it may be requisite.

If any Alien who has regularly reported himself, and made oath, declaratory of his intention to become a Citizen of the United States, (which must precede his own admission *three* years,) should happen to die before he is actually naturalized, his widow and children, will thenceforth be considered as citizens of the United States, and entitled to all its rights and privileges, upon taking the oath prescribed by law. This is a strong reason for making such report, and taking such oath of intention, without loss of time. And as the government secures both liberty and property, and neither makes nor suffers religious distinctions, it deserves the fidelity of all good men.

Every emigrant ought to procure the constitution of the United States, or at least, of that state in which he means to reside. The constitution and those of the several states are published in a pocket volume; and are well worthy the attention of every reflecting republican.

Should you land in America without either money or friends, be not dejected, you are now in a country of hospitality, which the wild Arab never violates, and the Americans exercise towards strangers. Most of the trades may meet with employment in the towns were they land, but farmers, spinners, weavers, or manufacturers, must probably go into the country before they can find employment.

There is some weaving both in New York and Philadelphia; but as emigrants are rapidly arriving they must not expect to find employment there. But if you intend to settle in the western states (which is every way advisable) you must (if possible) land at Baltimore, because it will save the expence and fatigue of much land travelling to Pittsburgh, which is not more than 240 miles from Baltimore, but in 300 from Philadelphia, and 290 from New York.

Spend as little time as possible, in the towns where provisions are high and hospitality low; therefore if you are destitute of money, set out into the country, and the first farmer's house you come to, tell them your wants. We have heard of two young men from Yorkshire, who landed in Canada, but finding no suitable employment, and there having exhausted their money they determined to come to the United States, a journey of 300 miles without money: the hospitality of the people having been sufficient for them, and they had wanted neither food nor lodging all the way.

If you intend to go to the Western States, land at Baltimore, and proceed to Frederic's Town, Hagar's Town, Cessops, Greensburgh, Union,

Brownsville, Washington, Wheeling, St. Clairsville, Zanesville, Lancaster, Chillicothe, Charles town, and Cincinnati, or down the Ohio River.

Old America seems breaking up, and moving westward: we are seldom out of sight of family groups, behind and before us, some are going to a brother or friend, who has gone before, and reported well of the country. They are travelling in all possible modes, some in waggons, some in carts, some on horseback, and some on foot. The mountain tract is very romantic as well as fertile; and would be a delightful county but for the rigour of the winter: the temperature of the spring is 50: at Richmond it was 57 degrees.

A blacksmith here earns 20 dollars per month and board; lives in a cabin of one room, with a garden for which he pays 20 dollars a year: firewood 2 dollars per cord, the price is merely that of the labour; as is in fact most of what you pay for every thing. Nothing is cheap in this country, but land and British goods: land will long be at a low price, and therefore agriculture is, and long will be, a safe and profitable employment.

The condition of the people of America, is so different from any thing we can see in Europe, that it is difficult to convey an adequate idea of them. They are great travellers, and are generally better acquainted with this vast expanse of country, than the English are with their little Island.

But what is most at variance with English notions of the American people is, the urbanity and civility which prevails in places at a distance from large cities.

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Refinement is more rare indeed, and so is extreme vulgarity. At the taverns, in the towns east of the mountains through which you pass, all is done on the gregarious plan: every thing is public, by day and by night: whatever be the number or quality of the guests, they have their entertainment "en mass." Three times a day the great bell rings, and 100 persons collect from all quarters, to eat a hurried meal; composed of almost as many dishes. At breakfast there is fish, flesh, and fowl; bread of every shape and kind, butter, eggs, coffee, tea, and more than you can think on. Dinner is much like breakfast, except tea and coffee, and supper is breakfast repeated. Soon after you assemble again in rooms crowded with beds; where, after undressing in public, you are lucky if you have not a partner, besides myriads of bugs.

From what can be collected of America, east of the Alleghany mountains, I judge that artisans in general will succeed in any part: and that labourers of all sorts will greatly improve their condition: they will, if saving and industrious, soon acquire enough to enable them to migrate further in quest of land, on which they may become proprietors.

I have no doubt of its being greatly advantageous to an industrious family, to exchange a rented farm in England, for a freehold west of the Ohio, and the latter would require no more capital than the former.

An old Irishman, who had brought a wife and two children, from his native land; he came about 30 years ago, and owns 118 acres of land; and

pays 8 dollars a year in taxes; 5 to the general treasury; and 3 to his own county.

Another farmer came to his new settlement about 14 years ago, and unloaded his family under a tree, on his present estate, which is 200 acres of excellent land, cleared, and capable of producing from 80 to 100 bushels of Indian corn per acre.

A poor man who entered on a quarter section 12 years ago and had paid 320 dollars for it; at the end of 5 years, has supported his family, and finds himself worth from 3 to 4000 dollars.

A gentleman who travelled this way 12 years ago, says, that then it was little more than an Indian path, through the wilderness; now it is a string of plantations, with small uncleared tracts. Trees form an excellent criterion of the quality of the soil by their species and bulk.

Land is rapidly rising in price, in all well settled places; 50 dollars per acre is frequently talked of; 30 dollars per acre has been asked for a large tract of land, without improvement, on the great Miami, 50 miles from Cincinnati; and similar prices in other places.

But here, as elsewhere, I lament the little value that is set on time; subsistence is procured so easily, that life is whiled away in yawning lassitude.

The social compact here, is not the confederacy of a few, to reduce the many to subjection; but is, indeed, and in truth, a combination of talents, by which the good of all is promoted. There is a great deal of social feeling and much real society in the new counties: and they make ten times more of each other than the crowded inhabitants of populous countries do. The inhabitants are

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friendly and homely ; but much better informed than the English peasantry.

There are prairies of higher aspect and uneven surface, where a few settlers are found watching their crops. These people are healthy and better complexioned than their neighbours in the woody country ; it is evident they breathe a better air.

The tide of Emigration from the eastern to the western states is much stronger, than from all Europe put together.

Emigrants from Europe are too apt to linger in the eastern cities, wasting their time, their money, and their spirits : they should push westward immediately, where they can live cheap, until they can fix themselves ; two dollars saved in speed, will buy an acre of good land in the Illinois.

The land carriage from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, is from 7 to 10 dollars per 100 pound ; clothing, razors, pocket knives, pencils, mathematical instruments, and light articles of constant usefulness are to be taken : and books, which are much wanted in the west : good gun locks are difficult to procure. No heavy implements will pay carriage.

Wolves and bears are very numerous, and the latter very injurious to the newly settled districts. Hogs are their constant prey, and their holds are so strong, the hunters cannot keep down their numbers. There is a swamp of several miles in length, near Shawnee town, which is only passable for man, over the dams made by beavers, and here the bears reign absolute ; the swamp affords abundance of food for hogs also, and they will resort to it.

Neither wolves nor bears will attack man, unless when they are wounded; then they turn on the hunter with great fury.

Cattle and hogs thrive well, and even fatten, particularly the latter to a great size, on the food they find; they require little care, except to protect them from the wolves and bears; keeping them tame by frequently giving them salt. On these estates we may hope to live much as we did in England, but this is not the country for fine gentlemen or ladies, who require abundance of attendance.

To be easy and comfortable in America, a man should know how to wait upon himself, for the Americans have an aversion to domestic service; because the word slave and servant are, in many places, synonymous terms. Those families therefore who come into western America, should bring the inclination to dispense with much domestic service; but this cannot be difficult to those who are disposed to live like men and Christians, and if trade be given up, hospitality will not suffer by it.



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